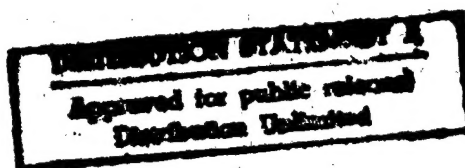


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UTILITIES BOARD OK'S TEMPORARY ELECTRICITY RATE INCREASE

Cash Problem

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Barbadians will have to pay higher electricity rates from next month.

The Public Utilities Board (PUB) announced yesterday it had issued an order to the effect that a temporary increase in the rates amounting to five cents per kilowatt hour will become effective in respect of meters read on or after October 1, 1982.

The board said its decision to grant the temporary increases was made in accordance with Section 21 of the Public Utilities Act which empowers the board to raise the rates on its own.

The Act reads: "The Board may in any proceeding involving the rates of a public utility brought either upon its own motion or upon a complaint, if it is of the opinion that the public interests so requires immediately fix, determine, and prescribe temporary rates to be charged by such public utility pending the final determination of such rate enquiry."

Subsection 3 of the said Act reads: "Temporary rates so fixed, determined and prescribed under this section shall be effective until the final determination of the rate enquiry unless terminated sooner by the board."

The Barbados Light and Power Company (BL and P) earlier this month filed a new application with the PUB for increased rates less than two months after the board had turned down an earlier request by the company.

The company is seeking an 8.8 cents per kilowatt hour increase along with the temporary five cents hike.

The PUB said yesterday that since the new application was filed on September 10, the board had met and considered, and analysed the documentary information produced by the company on the basis of its application in the forthcoming hearing and is satisfied that the public interest demands that an order for temporary rates should be made immediately.

It said that the new information which could have been but was not presented in the earlier hearing, demonstrates clearly that the company's needs for cash are real, and that rate relief in the form of increased rates is necessary.

"After careful evaluation of the financial data now supplied by the company, the board has concluded that the company is currently in a position where it cannot meet

its commitments as they fall due," the PUB said.

"Moreover, for the first time in many years the company finds itself unable to pay its shareholders a dividend for the third quarter of this year," the PUB also noted.

The PUB said that in considering the matter it had looked at the position of the company's employees and the rates they are being charged for the use of electricity.

"The Board considers that in the particular circumstances, the employees of the company who are now paying a concessionary rate for electricity will have to pay an increase similar to the increase which has been ordered generally. They will still be paying a concessionary rate," according to the PUB.

The PUB said it had written to the BL and P indicating that the company should take steps "to ensure that it is guided in its rate applications, as closely as possible, by the general principles, practices and procedures of its North American counterparts in so far as those principles, practices and procedures are appropriate and comply with the provisions of the Public Utilities Act, Cap. 282 of the Laws of Barbados."

Cost Analysis

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Dr Richie Haynes, shadow minister of finance]

[Text] The increases in electricity rates will deepen the recession in this country. Prices will rise in the supermarkets as their electricity costs escalate. The cost of electricity to Government will rise and the consumers will pay more taxes. With the current cash flow problems facing most employers, more dismissals might take place.

The Tourism sector, facing wage negotiations shortly and under pressure to reduce prices, will be severely affected. The competitiveness of our exports in the manufacturing sector will be diminished, at a time when there is a need to increase productivity and reduce costs.

I have no idea how domestic consumers will pay the increased rates, when one considers the difficulties they have in paying the present electricity bills, not to mention the water and gas bills.

Barbadians, however, must understand that the electricity rates in Barbados will continue to rise sharply, because they are being called upon as consumers to provide money for the capital expansion of the Barbados Light and Power Company Limited capital assets which are, and will remain, the property of the shareholders. And, when that expansion programme is completed, the increased value of the assets will be one

of the factors used in the determination of further increases in rates.

This unfortunate situation arises out of an agreement between the World Bank, the Barbados Light and Power Co. Ltd., and a loan guaranteed by the Government of Barbados.

On January 8, 1981, the World Bank issued a document No. 81-45 which set out the details of the Barbados Light and Power Company's expansion programme for the period 1980-1985.

The document estimates the total cost of that Company's expansion programme to be Bds\$243.4 million and the details of financing are as follows:

World Bank	—BDS\$12.00 million, guaranteed by the Government.
Suppliers' Credits	— BDS\$66.00 m.
Commonwealth Development Corporation	— BDS\$23.40 m.
European Investment Fund	— BDS\$14.20 m.
Caribbean Development Bank	— BDS\$12.00 m.
Royal Bank of Canada	— BDS\$11.80 m.
Sale of Shares	— BDS\$10 m
Internal Cash Generation	— BDS\$93.40 m
TOTAL	— BDS\$243.40 million.

As far as the consumers are concerned, it is the \$93.4 million which, wholly or partially, they are being called upon to inject into the Barbados Light and Power Company, Limited (BLPC) for expansion purposes.

The Democratic Labour Party, at its last Conference, has made it absolutely clear that if the present shareholders are unable or unwilling to put up the money for the expansion of the Company, and if the con-

sumers have to perform that function, then each and every consumer should be a shareholder. There is no difficulty whatsoever in determining what each consumer would have paid between 1980 and 1985 towards

the capital expansion programme.

Barbadians must not be misled by arguments put forward that by 1983, sixty-one per cent (61 per cent) of the Company would be locally owned. This may well be true, but the question arises as to who will own the 61 per cent. Will it be only the existing local shareholders, or will it

be a combination of the present local shareholders and the new shareholders, viz, the consumers who have put up the money?

The Public Utilities Board must find some formula for dealing with this question, even if it involves amendments to the existing legislation. Public Utilities throughout the world are

facing a variety of problems, and the challenge in Barbados is to find a just and equitable solution.

Assuming a rise in demand to justify the expansion programme of the B'dos. Light and Power Co., Ltd., the "increases in basic rates as per the World Bank Staff appraisal report" are as follows:

1982	— 3.8 cents per Kilowatt Hour
1983	— 3.1 cents per kilowatt hour
1984	— 2.2 cents per Kilowatt hour
1985	4.0 cents per Kilowatt hour

TOTAL — 13.1 cents Per Kilowatt Hour

If, as the economy contracts, the expected increase in demand does not take place, the situation may very well worsen in relation to the rates charged.

The mess in which the B'dos. Light and Power Co., Ltd., finds itself is largely of its own making and bad planning, no doubt relying on the Government's mistaken

assessment of the direction in which the Barbados economy was heading since 1980.

The suggestion in relation to shareholding by all consumers who contribute to the capital expansion of the Company will alleviate somewhat the difficulties being inflicted on them, since they will have in their hands a negotiable in-

strument if faced with cash flow problems, and an asset which will yield a return at some time in the future.

The people of Barbados must make a special effort to ensure that their interests are protected at the next rate-hearing, since the Government is not likely to object on their behalf.

CSO: 3298/031

'BLACKMAIL' QUESTION RAISED IN GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF ESSO

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Management of the Esso oil refinery will pass over to Government as from October 1 as a consequence of the US\$55-million purchase formally announced in Parliament this week.

But while Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said that Esso has offered to manage the facility for two months, it appears that some misunderstandings have arisen in this regard.

The Esso management has declined to make any statement on the matter, but the GLEANER is reliably informed that the Company is committed only to assist in the management without any liability or responsibility.

Esso's supporting role for two months is for a fee of \$170,000 a month.

There has reportedly been some disquiet about the official announcements on the purchase.

Both in a Ministry of Mining statement on September 11 and in the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament this week, it was suggested that Esso wished assurances of "Certain levels of profit on its invested capital commensurate with its shareholders expectations and its corporate policy".

Without this assurance they were said to be prepared to close down and liquidate their assets in Jamaica. It is felt in some quarters that this was tantamount to suggesting that the company tried to blackmail the Government into buying the refinery.

The Esso management however are reportedly taking exception to this view of the matter, but no statement is forthcoming.

All that one spokesman would say is that it was "A straight commercial deal."

CSO: 3298/031

LOAN FROM MEXICO TO FINANCE PURCHASE OF ESSO REFINERY

Seaga Explanation

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga said on Thursday night that the purchase of the Esso Oil Refinery by the Government will be financed by special new loans which the Government is currently negotiating.

Mr. Seaga said that these loans would be put in place specifically for purchasing the refinery, and the fuel stocks. He said that the chairman of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, Mr. Hugh Hart, is in Mexico finalising loans for the purchase which the country could not have taken up before because it did not have the kind of energy projects to qualify under the rules of the Mexican facility.

Mr. Seaga was speaking on a "Meet the Press" programme on JBC-television, on which he answered several questions pertaining to the economy, bauxite, agriculture and morality.

Speaking on the reasons for the purchase of the Esso Refinery, Mr. Seaga said that the Government had three choices, but felt that purchasing the refinery was the best choice.

The first choice, he said, was to import all the country's oil needs as finished products, which could be done cheaper than current prices. However, he said that if this was done, the refinery would have to be closed resulting in loss of jobs in a very highly skilled industry which was built up over the years. The country also would have been left with no alternative as a producer, although it is necessary in negotiating better oil prices for that portion of its crude imports which it processes, that it is able to negotiate the prices because it has a refinery which gives it some leverage in such negotiations. Consequently, the Government finds it important to have a refinery as a negotiating factor.

The second choice was, that Esso could have been allowed to continue operating here, if the Government was prepared to allow certain profit levels which the company sought.

He said however, that such a decision would have resulted in increases in the price of oil, and with gasoline being one of the commodities now subject to the ad valorem tax, the price increases would have been quite significant. Furthermore, he said that the Government would have had no way of saving the country from still further increases in price resulting in any such accord guaranteeing Esso levels of profit.

"So that when one weighs all these factors, the factor or the scenario of purchase was the one that was most logical," he said.

The Prime Minister said as well that there were certain things which the Government could do with the Refinery which it would not have been able to do if the Refinery remained privately owned, and some of these proposals are being discussed with the government of Mexico and Venezuela.

Delay in Takeover

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Text] The delay in the taking over by the government of the Esso Refinery was not due to any failure on the government's part to find the first instalment of U.S.\$10 million to pay to Esso. A government spokesman told the GLEANER yesterday that arrangements for the U.S.\$10 million had been made by the chairman of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, Mr. Hugh Hart before the final agreement had been made with Esso on Sept. 10, for the purchase of the refinery and of the fuel stocks and spare parts.

He said that there would have been no agreement if the government had not first made arrangements for the first instalment. When the GLEANER asked why there was a postponement of the day of take over from October 1, to later in the month, he said that Mr. Hugh Hart had not yet completed the necessary documentation.

According to the spokesman, Mr. Hart returned to Jamaica only on Sunday, September 26 from a World Bauxite Conference in Monaco. He had then to prepare to leave on Wednesday for Mexico to discuss the taking up of a long term (20 years) loan of two per cent under the Mexican oil facility to help pay off the total cost of the Refinery and the fuel stocks and spare parts. Jamaica had not yet been able to take advantage of the Mexican long term money because it was tied to energy programmes.

Mr. Hart had not therefore been able to complete that necessary documentation for the official take-over of the Esso Refinery by the P.C.J. on behalf of the Government, yesterday. But, said the spokesman, this would be done soon after his return to Jamaica on October 9.

With regard to the controversy over the price, negotiated by government for the Refinery, the spokesman said that the plant had been valued by Pemex-- the Mexican Oil Company "Petroleos Mejicanos" for U.S.\$53 million, and the depreciated replacement value was \$23 million. The government had therefore made an excellent bargain in obtaining the Refinery for US\$14 million.

At the time of the purchase agreement on September 10, the government agreed also to purchase whatever stocks of fuel and spare parts were available at the time of the take-over scheduled to be October 1. Unlike the fixed price of \$14 million for the Refinery itself, there was no fixed price for these stocks, and only a rough estimate.

In fact, added the spokesman, the US\$39 million estimate for the fuel had already been reduced to US\$33 million by yesterday, so if the government had taken over the Refinery yesterday, it would be liable to pay US\$14 million for the Refinery itself, US\$33 million for stocks of fuel and US\$2 million for spare parts making an over total of US\$49 million.

CSO: 3209/031

ASTURIAS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT DESCRIBED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] The gigantic Asturias hydroelectric project, which will generate 90 million kilowatt-hours of energy per year and save 165,000 barrels of oil, thus producing an annual savings of 6 million dollars, will begin construction in June or July of next year, according to engineer Emilio Rappaccioli, director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute [INE], speaking yesterday.

The project should be finished by June of 1985, and will be built with a 34.4 million-dollar loan just approved by the IBD at an interest rate of 10.5 percent, for a term of 15 years.

Dam and New Reservoir

The Asturias project calls for creation of a reservoir or artificial lake next to Lake Apanas, but smaller than the latter, by construction 6 kilometers downriver from the Mancotal Dam of another dam to be known as El Dorado.

The Asturias reservoir will be fed by the waters not only of the Tuma River, but also of its tributary, the Quebradon River.

5-Kilometer Tunnel

The waters of the Quebradon River will feed into the Asturias reservoir through a 5-kilometer-long tunnel over two meters in diameter, which is to be built in a place known as the Quebradon Spillway [El Vertedero del Quebradon].

The project calls for all the water from the Asturias reservoir to flow into Lake Apanas, in order to increase the energy-producing capacity of the Centro-america hydroelectric plant at the junction of the Viejo and Tuma Rivers, and the Carlos Fonseca Plant on the Viejo River.

The waters of the Asturias reservoir will permit an increase in Lake Apanas's volume of some 328 to 428 million cubic meters.

Four Pumps

As the Asturias reservoir's level will be 30 meters below Lake Apanas, water from the former will be pumped up into the latter by means of four powerful pumps that will lift the water at a rate of 2.5 meters per second.

The altitude difference between Lake Apanas and the Carlos Fonseca Hydroelectric Plant is almost 700 meters, which will go a long way toward compensating for the 30-meter lift needed between Asturias and Apanas.

According to Rappaccioli, construction of the Asturias reservoir will permit a 54-million kilowatt-hour increase in capacity at the Centroamerica Plant, and a 39-million kilowatt-hour increase at the Carlos Fonseca Plant.

Nevertheless, as some 9 million kilowatt-hours will be needed to operate the four pumps at project Asturias, the net gain supplied by the project will be 84 million kilowatt-hours, which means a petroleum savings worth 6 million dollars per year.

Two Additional Plants

The Asturias project will also be capable in the future of supplying the Larrey-naga Plant, which is expected to be built above the Centroamerica Plant, and will produce 17 million kilowatt-hours, as well as the Nicaragua Plant, which is currently in the planning stage. Each of these plants also calls for reservoirs at their respective sites.

Irrigation

Construction of the Asturias project will create 250 jobs over a period of 3 years, and will permit irrigation of some 45,000 hectares of land located north of Lake Managua.

An Odyssey

Winning the loan granted by the IDB required a veritable odyssey by the Nicaraguan Government, according to unofficial reports. In view of an expected veto by the United States, it was necessary to request an ordinary loan from the bank rather than a soft loan at interest rates of 2 percent a year.

It was learned yesterday at IDB headquarters in Washington that the United States opposed the ordinary loan, but a majority of the 41 member countries voted in favor of Nicaragua.

Altogether, the Asturias project, which is another step forward in our country's struggle for energy independence, will cost 49 million dollars.

The 34.4 million dollars from the IBD will cover 100 percent of the project's foreign exchange requirements, and 70 percent of its total cost.

The remaining 30 percent will be obtained by the government from the Venezuelan Investment Fund [FIV] and from local sources.

It was learned yesterday that the FIV's executive office had approved the loan for the Asturias project, but approval by the Fund's general assembly is still pending.

The FIV operates on 30 percent of Nicaragua's oil bill from Venezuela, which amounts to around 30 million dollars a year.

Loans by the Fund are ordinarily for 5 years at 4 percent, but energy-project loans are for 20 years at 2 percent.

Rappaccioli reported that bidding for the project will begin within the next few months. He said that more than 14 international firms have already taken preliminary steps to qualify.

Our country's current petroleum imports for thermal energy production approach 900 million barrels a year, for a cost of 35 million dollars at current prices of 33 dollars per barrel.

9839

CSO: 3248/54

GUYANA'S WPA APPEALS TO TRINIDAD FOR CUSTOMS LENIENCY

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Wednesday, (CANA) — A small Opposition political party here yesterday appealed to Trinidad and Tobago authorities to be more lenient with Guyanese traders passing through Piarco Airport with vital goods for their homeland.

The leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA) said in a statement that the party was "unhappy at the humiliation suffered by Guyanese who come to Trinidad and Tobago to buy commodities, especially flour, for trading in Guyana."

"It is appreciated that flour is an item subsidised at the expense of the taxpayers of Trinidad and Tobago, and

Wednesday night (September 22nd), some (Guyanese) travellers complained that the day before their suitcases were slashed and their flour seized at Piarco after they had paid charges for overnight," the statement said.

Flour is among a long list of items either banned or whose entry is restricted by the Forbes Burnham Administration in Guyana, because of a severe foreign exchange shortage.

The WPA blamed the Guyana Government for "the humiliation of our countrymen", since "it has denied the people of one thing after another and now of such essentials food in our lives as wheat flour for bread, rotis and other products."

CSO: 3298/033

GRENADA SAID TO LIE ON CARIBBEAN'S ONLY SHORTWAVE RADIO

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 27 Sep 82 p 24

[Article by Ronnie Hughes]

[Text]

GRENADA possesses the only short wave radio transmitter in the English speaking Caribbean; that is, the only radio transmitter capable of transmitting beyond a radius of 200 or 300 miles. All the other CARICOM states have only long and medium wave radio transmitters reaching out to neighbouring islands and no further.

Grenada possesses both short and medium wave transmission facilities and uses both daily.

Radio Free Grenada's shortwave service broadcasts each day for one hour between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. to North America and for one hour at a different time to Britain. These broadcasts are aimed at the West Indian populations of North America and Britain, but of course, can be heard by Americans and Britons as well.

The newscasts transmitted on Radio Free Grenada's medium wave service are repeated by the short service to North America and Britain.

Radio Free Grenada is a department of the Grenada government. When it speaks, this is the Grenada government talking. It is in no way to be likened to privately owned or operated radio stations in the Caribbean, or to radio stations in the area over which governments have a measure of control, but which also have a large discretion in what they say.

For almost two years now Radio Free Grenada has been making statements to its American and British-based listeners highly critical of the Grenada government's fellow CARICOM governments, reserving its special attention for the Barbados Government and its policies.

A week ago, last Tuesday, the Grenada government's short and medium wave radio voice made a statement which the Barbados Government should not ignore as the statements of the last two years seem to have been ignored.

Reference was made to a recent meeting of the governments of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Barbados held to consider the establishment of a common coast guard service and the following statement was made:

"It is known that Barbados planned military intervention and disrupted the democratic process in the internal affairs of

neighbouring Caribbean countries. The Democratic Labour Party in Barbados has stated that the Barbados flag ship The Trident, has been cruising in St. Vincent territorial waters, and that some 60 members of the Barbados Defence Force were on stand-by to go to St. Vincent and St. Lucia."

Here is a fellow CARICOM member telling the people of all the CARICOM states, as well as listeners far outside the Caribbean, that Barbados has disrupted the democratic process of its CARICOM neighbours and is now planning military intervention in two of them, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

If the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) has made a statement, based on what it believes to be accurate information, it has every right to do so because this is the official Opposition participating in our political process. However, it is certain that the DLP did not make the statement in the form attributed by Radio Free Grenada, and that any DLP statement on this subject has been distorted and altered.

The Grenada government, in the radio broadcast statement quoted above, is attempting to create animosity between the people of nearby CARICOM nations and the people of Barbados, as well as hostility to Barbados among West Indians living in North America and Britain; and it is doing so by telling lies.

Barbados has not disrupted the democratic process in any neighbouring nation, nor do we have troops on stand-by to invade St. Lucia or St. Vincent.

The question CARICOM governments must answer and soon is, can we go on having as a fellow member a government that spends its time maligning us to each other? A trouble-maker bent on disrupting CARICOM from inside?

One thing is sure, Barbados cannot disrupt the democratic process in Grenada. No democratic process exists there to disrupt.

CSO: 3298/033

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOANS--Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 Oct (CANA)--Guyana and six Caribbean countries received loans totalling 192 million dollars (US) for development from the World Bank and its affiliate for concessionary lending, the International Development Association (IDA) last year, according to a statement released here by the United Nations' Information Centre. Barbados, Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Dominica and Haiti also received aid. The allocation was the largest commitment made by the bank in a single year for the Caribbean region. Jamaica was the main beneficiary in the region, with five bank loans totalling 133.1 million dollars (US). "The amount is the highest ever reached by Jamaica, representing a three-fold increase over the previous fiscal year," the UN said. The Dominican Republic received 25.4 million dollars (US), the Bahamas 5.8 million dollars (US), and Barbados 2.7 million dollars (US). The IDA made its first credit of five million dollars (US) to Dominica for a road maintenance and rehabilitation project. IDA also approved two credits to Haiti totalling 18 million dollars (US), and one credit to Guyana of two million dollars (US). In March 1982, Belize became a member of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). [Text] [FL111740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CSO: 3298/1124

PLP CHAIRMAN MAYNARD RETIRING; CRITICIZED BY FNM

Hanna Possible Successor

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

SENATOR ANDREW 'Dud' Maynard, the man credited for co-ordinating the Progressive Liberal Party's most successful election campaigns, will retire as chairman of the party at next month's convention.

Maynard is throwing his support behind first vice chairman Brenville 'Bulla' Hanna to succeed him.

The controversial executive of the ruling PLP is stepping down after eight years as chairman. He held the posts of first vice chairman, then second vice chairman before gaining the chairmanship,

which he held for three years. He retired briefly before regaining the chairmanship, which he held for five years.

"I just feel as though it's time for the vice chairman to move up and get a feel of what it's like to run the organisation," Maynard said when asked why he was retiring. "It's time to pass some of the responsibilities on to younger, stronger shoulders. I am in my 40's now."

It is believed that the party's other officers will subsequently move one notch up the ladder. Reports state that Hassam Brown is now campaigning for

the post of fourth vice chairman.

"I am not going anywhere," said Maynard. "I'm just retiring from the chairmanship. It's just that this day-to-day grind of the party will be taken care of by a younger person."

Maynard said he is confident that Hanna can do the job. "He has been vice chairman for years. I think he has a better knowledge of the running of the party than anybody else who would probably run."

So far no other candidate for chairman has been announced

Criticism for 'Mafia Remarks'

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE OFFICIAL Opposition today took strong exception to accusations by Progressive Liberal Party chairman Senator Andrew 'Dud' Maynard that the Free National Movement is associated with the Mafia.

During a PLP rally last night, Maynard accused the FNM of presenting election court petitions because "the FNM has to satisfy the Mafia that they really had a chance of winning."

A spokesman for the FNM said today that the party is not surprised at Mr Maynard's "boorishness and bullying since over the years we have come to

expect no better from him. What has mystified us is that Prime Minister Lynden O Pindling has supported this man in the party's highest administrative office for so long and has now made him a Senator."

The FNM will not attempt to trade vulgarities with Mr Maynard, the spokesman said, "as we concede his dubious expertise and distinction in this practice."

However, the FNM, he said, must respond to Mr Maynard's attempt to slander the FNM "by alleging that we are somehow associated with the Mafia."

"We refer Mr Maynard for examples of gangsterish behaviour to the \$4 million scandal about the Government's dump trucks, which was the subject of a public inquiry, and also to his grabbing the ambulance keys plus exposing other people to serious danger."

"We are informed that the worst of his remarks at last night's meeting might not be fit to publish. We intend to leave him alone in the gutter," the FNM spokesman said.

WORKERS PARTY DISSATISFIED WITH GOVERNMENT, HOLDS RALLY

Party Position

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Sep 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] THE WORKERS PARTY, annoyed that none of the three parties contesting next month's Grant's Town by-election is dealing with the issues facing the people of that constituency, will hold a public rally tomorrow night on Brougham Street.

"We are not supporting any candidate, but we feel that the voters of Grant's Town must be brought up to date on the burning issues which are affecting them as grass-root people," party chairman Rodney Moncur said. "The danger in this by-election is that both the PLP and the FNM have failed to deal with the issues."

Moncur criticised the opposition FNM for not providing political protection for its supporters.

"It seems as if the FNM believes an Opposition is only performing well while Parliament is in session and when Parliament is not in session the Opposition has nothing to do," Moncur said. "When you look at the 43 per cent support the Opposition has, a potent Opposition would be able to prevent (Prime Minister Lynden) Pindling from increasing basic commodities at any time, virtually."

Among matters to be discussed at tomorrow night's meeting will be the recent 33 per cent increase in the cost of water, the proposed increase in electricity, unemployment, and poor housing.

Police Action

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Gladstone Thurston]

[Text] THE POLICE this morning broke up a demonstration by the Workers Party in front of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The protest was against the Government's failure to implement local government.

Agriculture and Fisheries Minister George Smith and many of his senior aides watched the demonstration from inside the Ministry.

Placards carried by the picketers read: "The grass-roots demand local government now." "Ping should step now and give us local government." "Exuma demands local government now; Grand Bahama demands local government now."

Shortly after the demonstration started, Acklins, Crooked Island and Long Cay representative Wilbert Moss appeared on the scene asking whether the Abaconians were picketing in support of their use of the air compressor as a diving aid.

"Come, Mr Moss," shouted Workers Party chairman Rodney Moncur. "Local government for Crooked Island, what's your view."

Mr Moss walked back to his car and drove away. His only comment was that Minister Smith is one of the best Ministers in the Cabinet.

Although the demonstration was peaceful, it was noisy as the demonstrators shouted their disapproval of the government's failure to live up to its campaign promises of many years ago to implement local government.

Fifteen minutes after the demonstration began, officers of the Security and Intelligence Branch of the police force and

other policemen appeared on the scene.

The picketers were told that the Ministry's Permanent Secretary Idris Reid did not mind them demonstrating in front of the building, but he did not want them on the premises.

"Pindling and the Minister of Youth, Sports and Community Affairs (Kendal Nottage) told us we could be here," said Moncur.

"As far as I am concerned you don't have a permit," a senior police officer warned

him. "I may have to take you under arrest."

"The mission is already accomplished," said one of the picketers. "Let's go home."

The group eventually gave in to police demands and left the scene.

In explaining the reason for the demonstration, Moncur recalled that a year ago the government said that local board elections would end and a local government commission

would be appointed to investigate and research how local government can be properly implemented in the Bahamas.

"To date, the commission has not yet made any reports," said Moncur. "We have decided to drive the point home that local government is needed throughout the Bahamas and particularly here in New Providence. Local government would mean that people in Grand Bahama and various other Family Islands would not have to come to Nassau just to get a police certificate or a birth certificate."

CSO: 3298/034

BAHAMIAN NAMED TO NO 2 POST IN DEFENSE FORCE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] SENIOR Commander Leon Smith, the senior Bahamian Defence Force Officer, assumed command of HMBS Coral Harbour and became second-in-command of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force on September 14. He relieved Captain G D Matthews, whose long period of service with the Defence Force expires at the end of October.

Senior Commander Smith has recently returned from England where he successfully completed a course at the Royal Naval Staff College at Greenwich, London. He is the first Bahamian to attend the Royal Naval Staff College.

After joining the Royal Bahamas Police Force in 1957, he worked in several divisions, including traffic, Eleuthera, Southern and Central. He was made a lance-corporal in 1962, a corporal in 1964, a lance-sergeant in 1966, a sergeant in 1968, an inspector in 1970, an assistant

superintendent in 1972 and a deputy superintendent in 1975.

Commander Smith did a course in general police duties in 1970 at West Yorkshire Constabulary Detective training school, Wakefield, England. The following year he was transferred to the newly formed Police Marine Division as commanding officer of the launch Acklins; later he was made the division's second-in-command. He holds the Port Authority's Class A both master's licence.

He was instructed in ocean navigation at the Naval Training Establishment at HMS Mercury in the summer of 1978. On May 22 he was given command of HMBS Marlin which was getting her finishing touches at the Vosper Thorneycroft (UK) Ltd shipyard at Paulsgrove, Portsmouth, Hants, England. He also took a safety operational sea training course

at HM Naval Base Sea Training in Portland, Dorset, England.

Commander Smith captained the Marlin on her 37-day voyage from England to the Bahamas in mid-1978. In 1980 he was transferred from the Police to the Defence Force in the rank of Commander, and in 1981 he was promoted to Senior Commander.

The son of Philip and Julia Smith of Long Island, he was born April 13, 1936 and attended the Eastern Senior School and evening institutes.

He is married to the former Helen V Carey of Nassau, and they have a son and two daughters. Commander Smith is an Anglican and a member of the Anglican Churchmen.

A member of the Pelman Institute of London, he practises Pelmanism, a 20th century mind-training system, as a hobby along with his morning jogging.

TELEPHONE SERVICE WIDELY DISRUPTED; UNION HITS MANAGEMENT

Businessmen's Frustration

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] **MANY BUSINESSMEN** are frustrated because their telephones have not worked in weeks. One complained today that Bahamas Telecommunications' service seems to have come to a halt because "they are so busy down there with 'disconnects'."

It is understood that Batelco disconnected about 700 telephones yesterday for non-payment of accounts. The "disconnects" started Tuesday. However, hundreds of other telephones are out of order because of island-wide cable faults.

It was reported that a main cable on Bay Street was broken last Friday by employees of a private contractor, engaged by Batelco, to dig a manhole. Many Bay Street telephones have been affected by this

cable as have several telephone lines on Shirley Street.

"First it was Iacobelli digging up Bay Street; now BEC is digging it up, so I don't know when we'll get to fix the cable. Maybe they're working on it now, but really I don't know," said one Batelco employee.

The Iacobelli company was engaged by government to lay a new sewerage system down Bay Street. It was announced that as soon as Iacobelli had completed its jobs, the repaving of Bay Street would start by the end of August. So far nothing has happened.

"This morning I tried to order flowers," complained one resident. "I called until I was tired and so I drove to the florist's shop. I was told there that one of their telephones has been out for four weeks and the second went out a week ago."

"I then had to drive to a downtown garage to find out when repairs on my husband's car would be completed. I had to leave my home to do this because the garage's phones are out. I just don't know how anyone does business like this. The town seems to have come to a halt. It's so frustrating."

An Eastern Road survey this morning revealed that many residents are baffled as to why their telephones have been disconnected because "as far as we know our bills are paid."

Several residents complained that after telephoning Batelco many times they were told that their phones could not be re-connected unless "a sum of money" was paid. Some admitted paying this sum, just to have the use of a telephone.

Union Press Statement

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] **THE COMMUNICATIONS** and Public Officers Union has blamed the management of Batelco for the poor service being offered telephone subscribers.

In a press statement, the union, which represents Bahamas Telecommunications Corporation workers, said it is

concerned about the persistent public complaints as a result of not being provided with necessary services by Batelco. Workers of Batelco are also affected.

While some public complaints are not justified, the union said, the problems that do exist "are due

primarily to faulty equipment and inadequate staffing; in short, poor planning."

The union said Batelco management is responsible for ensuring that Batelco provides necessary services to the public "and management should be held responsible for any failure in that regard."

To make matters worse, the union said, management has failed to consult and communicate with the union on matters of interest not only to the workers, but also the public.

There is a need for improvement in the manner in which decisions affecting the public (such as service disconnections) are arrived at

by management, the union said.

"There is also a need for those concerned to recognise that the public is entitled to be informed about such decisions and the reasons for them," the union said. "But the powers that be at Batelco seem to have forgotten that they are operating a public institution

and are ultimately accountable to the public."

The union recalled that during the recent contract dispute management issued public statements on a routine basis whenever any alleged "acts of sabotage" were discovered, resulting in a disruption of service to the public.

Worsening Union-Company Relations

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 14

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL relations at Bahamas Telecommunications Corporation (Batelco) have worsened in the wake of reports that "a more generous offer" has been made to workers in the middle management category.

"There is no indication when the state of industrial relations at Batelco will improve as the management of Batelco persist in ignoring their responsibility to promote and preserve industrial peace in the interest of all concerned," a Communications and Public Officers Union release stated.

The morale of the workers of Batelco "remains extremely low" at a time when the Corporation is experiencing an increasing number of public complaints about poor service, the release stated.

The Bahamas Communications and Public Officers Union (BCPOU) and Batelco on July 22 signed a \$10.5 million three-year industrial agreement. Since that time there have been all kinds of wranglings over the implementation of the agreement.

Because the BCPOU objected to the cost of overtime being included in the agreement, "overtime work is only being assigned to a selected handful of non-union supporters some of whom are not competent to deal with the high incidence of cable faults, which has resulted in more subscribers being without

telephone service than those affected during the contract dispute earlier in the year," the union charged.

The latest bone of contention has developed over reports that Batelco's management has made middle management employees "a more generous offer in terms of salaries and other benefits than was received by the BCPOU," the union said.

The union said management, originally offered the BCPOU salary increases of 17 per cent over a three-year period, but eventually agreed to average increases of between 25 and 27 per cent.

According to union reports middle management has been offered salary increases beginning at \$300 per month, which was the maximum received by the workers represented by the BCPOU.

Middle management is also to receive a more sizeable Christmas bonus amounting to over \$400, the union stated. The maximum amount of bonus agreed for the union members was \$419 which is to be paid in the third year of the agreement.

Middle management employees reportedly are also to receive back pay on overtime work, the union said, although management refused to agree to the same for the workers represented by the BCPOU.

"But all this serves to confirm that Batelco's ability to pay is not an issue now and was not an issue during the BCPOU's contract negotiations," the union stated. "In view of the profitability of the Corporation and since the workers are not benefitting from it, BCPOU members suggest that some of these excess profits be returned to subscribers in the form of reduced toll rates."

The overtures to workers in middle management, the union said, "amounts to nothing more than a deliberate attempt to spite BCPOU members as well as to reward that group for being co-operative in frustrating the workers' efforts during the contract dispute."

"In other words, it is a pay-off to middle management for keeping Batelco in operation at a minimal level (for which they were paid) during the period when BCPOU members were off the job as a result of being locked out by management."

"All things considered, BCPOU members not only question the payment of a bonus to middle management in the first place, but they also maintain that the establishment of a differential in this benefit between the two groups is unreasonable, discriminatory and unnecessarily divisive," the BCPOU said.

FISHERMEN IN ROW WITH GOVERNMENT, HAVE LIVELIHOOD STOPPED

Anticompressor Law Hits 2,000

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Gladstone Thurston]

[Text] **OVER 2,000 Abaco fishermen have had their livelihood stopped at the height of the crawfish season as a result of government's implementation of the anti-compressor laws.**

Today the fishermen took issue with suggestions by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that their use of compressors as a diving aid in the harvesting of crawfish is dangerous to the industry.

Speaking through a spokesman from Marsh Harbour, the Abaco fishermen charged that traps are the most dangerous of all apparatus used in the harvesting of crawfish. When traps are lost, as hundreds are, the crawfish become permanently entrapped.

The Abaco fishermen, because they fish in very deep water, have been using the air compressor for over 15 years, the spokesman said. On any number of occasions, they claim, Defence Force officials have boarded Abaco fishing boats, seen the compressors there and have never said or done anything about them.

The fishermen invited the Department of Fisheries to launch an investigation into the use of the compressor as a diving aid to find out whether

it was indeed as dangerous as other apparatus used in crawfishing.

The spokesman noted that fishermen from Grand Bahama and Spanish Wells use compressors, "but they have not been hassled by the Defence Force."

He wondered whether someone was "trying to reserve the Berry Islands area, where the Abaconians fish, for some special people." In that area there are many crawfish traps.

Also, in terms of preserving the fishing industry for Bahamians, it was pointed out that there were many Bahamians who were fronting for foreigners and the Ministry was invited to investigate that particular aspect of the problem.

The two Abaco Members of Parliament, Hubert Ingraham (Cooper's Town) and Eddison Key (Marsh Harbour), threatened by public outcry, are feverishly shuttling between various Government departments trying to solve the matter, the Tribune was told. Today they were to meet with Prime Minister Pindling.

"It is becoming a serious matter," the spokesman said. "I think some desperate measures are going to have to be taken."

Fisheries Director Ronald Thompson, in a press statement yesterday, complained that the use of artificial breathing apparatus by persons not trained as underwater divers was a dangerous exercise.

"All diving is a hazardous occupation," the spokesman for the fishermen said. "Not only have there been accidents with the compressors, but in free diving also. In general our boys are very knowledgeable and know how to use the compressor."

The spokesman denied Mr Thompson's suggestion that the use of air compressors depletes the crawfish population more than the use of other apparatus.

Mr Thompson noted that a vessel whose crew utilised the free diving method landed 22,000 pounds of frozen crawfish tails from a three-week trip.

"Our boats with compressors average 1,000 pounds per dinghy for a two to three weeks trip," the Abaconian said. "So, with them free diving in shallow waters they are catching four times as much as we are, so who are depleting the source?"

Trapping, he said, was more dangerous to the crawfishing

industry than the use of compressors. Traps are set from August to March. The Abaconians fish only a few hours each day.

The position of traps are usually marked by bouys. They are placed in deep waters. If those traps are placed in sea lanes, when boats pass by their propellers cut away the bouys and the position of the traps can no longer be identified. When crawfish get into the traps they cannot get out.

"Those traps become permanent killers," the spokesman said. "Nobody gets anything out of them. As far as I am concerned they are most damaging to the industry."

One of the reasons why the Abaco fishermen use air

compressors is because the waters in which they fish are very deep, which makes free diving (using only goggles and snorkles) unsuitable. Spanish Wells fishermen on the other hand fish around the Ragged Island chain where the water is much more shallow, making free diving possible.

"We do commend the Defence Force (for protecting the marine resources of the Bahamas)," the spokesman said. "We think they have done a fine job with the poachers. But lately they have been treating us like poachers."

"They have boarded our fishing boats on a number of occasions over the past four or five years and at no time have

they told us to stop using the compressor. They never said a word to us about it being illegal. I think we have been unfairly picked on."

"There are lots of ways to preserve the industry without stopping the air bouys. Now we have, 2,000 people not working. All our boats are in port. Our production has fallen off 90 per cent."

"I think Ronald Thompson has not done his home work. He seems to be anti-compressors without having the slightest idea of what's going on. Instead he sits in Nassau and makes decisions that affect the livelihood of all of Abaco. That is a serious matter," the spokesman said.

Officials' Support for Fishermen

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 14

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text] **COOPERS TOWN MP** Hubert Ingraham (PLP) has thrown his support behind the Abaco fishermen who have had their livelihood stopped at the height of the crawfish season because of government's implementation of anti-compressor laws.

The crack down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries against the use of compressors as a diving aid has put about 2,000 people in Abaco out of work. Not all of these are fishermen however.

"Mr Ingraham is supporting the fishermen 100 per cent," Marsh Harbour MP (PLP) Edison Key said today. Mr Key on Monday called on the Ministry to repeal the anti-compressor regulations.

"We (the two MPs) are united in seeking a solution to this," he said. Mr Ingraham, the Minister of Housing and National Insurance, is in Barbados on Government business.

Meanwhile, the crisis in Abaco has worsened. Mr Key said the processing house in

Marsh Harbour has "shut down completely" and there are reports that the one in Sandy Cay has also closed.

The fishing boats are in port and 2,000 fishermen, boat captains, cooks and employees in the processing houses are out of a job, said Mr Key.

"The fishermen are very upset and they're waiting eagerly to hear what the Ministry of Agriculture's decision (on the matter) will be," Mr Key said.

"If it is not favourable, it's going to affect us here in every way; economically and politically."

Mr Key said he has already heard many of the fishermen make derogatory remarks about the PLP Government.

"They are very disappointed in the Ministry's decision as they just recently went to the polls to support the PLP." Prior to June 10, Marsh Harbour always had a non-PLP representative.

"After all of the promises that were made if they supported the PLP, they feel they have been slapped in the face," Mr Key said.

Mr Key and the fishermen are anxiously awaiting a decision from the Ministry of Agriculture on the matter. However, it is doubtful that a decision will be reached in the absence of Prime Minister Pindling.

Mr Pindling is off the island, but the Cabinet Office today refused to say where he is or when he will return. It is believed that Mr Pindling might be in London.

"We are hoping that the Ministry will look at this in a very favourable manner," Mr Key said. "It's a very grave situation as far as I'm concerned because it's cut their (the fishermen's) income considerably."

"This is the height of the crawfish season. As the winter comes on, the weather becomes rough and the fishermen don't catch as many crawfish. If the Ministry doesn't make a favourable ruling, this is going to affect the Abaco economy from every angle."

The Tribune has been reliably told that one reason for enforcing the

anti-compressor law is because of concern that the use of compressors by fishermen as a diving aid will spread to other parts of the Bahamas.

"With an air compressor, you can go down and clean out any given area. You can just take anything that's there. There are no time restrictions. The fishermen say that the air compressor gives them more time to look and be more selective. But this does not happen in practice. In practice, we find that they clean out the area," an informed source said.

The source said that prior to 1975, very few Abaco fishermen used compressors.

"Some of the fishermen tell you that they began using compressors to go deeper because the shallow water reefs have been messed up by bleach. The use of compressors have become more popular in the past five years. Suppose fishermen in other parts of the Bahamas start using them to take conch, scalefish, anything they could lay their hands on. In a period of time, there would hardly be anything left," the source said.

However, Mr Key said, "I think that's a bunch of nonsense. I think the Ministry needs to review the Fishing

Act. The argument now is that traps would be less destructive than spearfishing. But, the general opinion several years ago was that traps would wipe out the industry (because many get lost and continue to trap fish).

"Not too many of our boys conch or even go after scalefish. In fact, there are very few people who do conching here. That argument does not apply to Abaco," Mr Key said.

He said most of the conchs that are taken from around Abaco today are done by American yachtsmen and other pleasure cruisers.

CSO: 3298/034

BRIEFS

GRENADA HIGH COMMISSIONER--Grenada's High Commissioner Ashley C Taylor today paid a courtesy call on Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash at Government House. Earlier he also presented his letters of introduction to Prime Minister Pindling and visited the Minister of External Affairs Paul Adderley. Mr Taylor, a member of Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary government which took over the country in an armed coup in March 1979, said this was his first visit to the Bahamas. But he intends to be back "many times" in the future. Our picture shows Mr Taylor with Sir Gerald this morning. [Photo not reproduced.] [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 22 Sep 82 p 1]

AMBASSADOR FROM BRAZIL--The newly appointed Brazilian Ambassador to the Bahamas, Mr Ovidio de Andrade Melo, presented his Letters of Credentials to the Governor-General yesterday in ceremonies at Government House. Mr de Melo told Sir Gerald Cash that the economic and commercial relations between the Bahamas and Brazil must be intensified because of the troubled times the world is going through. "Brazil could share with the Bahamas the experience it has acquired in its industrialization, in the creation of a technology name appropriate for tropical and sub-tropical climates," Mr de Melo said. He said that more economic and technical cooperation would also enhance the cultural and ethnic similarities of the two countries in the field of art, education and scientific knowledge. In accepting Mr de Melo's Credentials, Sir Gerald said that as both the Bahamas and Brazil subscribe to the principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States their belief in international peace would only strengthen the bonds between them. "There is every certainty that our belief in international peace and order and in international cooperation will not only strengthen the bonds between us but will assist us in assuming a more effective role as members in our hemisphere and in the larger community of nations," Sir Gerald said. Accompanying Mr de Melo to Government House yesterday morning was his wife and the vice consul of the Brazilian Consulate in Nassau, Raul Correa de Smandeck. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 24 Sep 82 p 11]

MAYNARD ELECTED TO UNGA--Dr Peter Maynard, counsellor of the Bahamas mission to the United Nations, has been elected by acclamation to two (?free) posts in the United Nations. Dr Maynard was elected vice chairman of the legal committee of the UN General Assembly on September 28. On October 5th, the legal committee also elected Dr Maynard as chairman of one of its two working groups, the working group on review of the multilateral treaty-making process. The legal committee, also known as the 6th committee, is one of the seven main committees of the UN General Assembly. It deals with reports on a number of legal matters, including international trade law, offenses against the peace and security of mankind and the peaceful settlement of disputes. Dr Maynard was nominated for the post by the representative of Egypt, who described Dr Maynard as an eminent colleague who has participated actively and diligently in the work of the 6th committee. [Text] [FL201419 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82]

CSO: 3298/1124

ADAMS INTERVIEWED ON NATION'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Tony Best]

[Text] AS he sipped coffee and talked about the economic conditions in Barbados, the message of the Barbados Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. Tom Adams, was unmistakably clear.

That message: although the country was now facing the full brunt of the worldwide economic decline, Barbados was "not a basket case" and the situation was not as bad as "the pessimists" would like to make it out to be.

Alternating between the terms "recession" and "depression" to describe what the Barbados economy was going through, Mr. Adams suggested that people in the country should only look around at the rest of the Caribbean and see that, although things are tough economically, Barbadians are far better off than their neighbours.

What follows is an edited version of the conversation with the Prime Minister on economic matters in Barbados.

Question: We have been hearing a considerable amount of pessimistic assessments about the economic situation in Barbados within recent weeks. What's your own view?

PM: Obviously, the economic situation in Barbados is not as buoyant as it was three years ago. We are sharing world recession. The time lag which affects Barbados in world economic trends has undoubtedly now caught up with us in full, but I don't think that the situation is quite as

terrifying as the worst of the pessimists have projected, although I must say that recent signs have not been too encouraging.

Question: How is the economy performing?

PM: Barbados experienced some decline in real growth last year in common with the rest of the world. However, we still have a reasonably well employed society, certainly for a Third World country. Our per capita income has been growing although not as fast as in previous years. There are no shortages of goods in the shops, even if there may not be an abundance of money to buy them, like there was before. Government's development plans are still going forward and I think you only have to compare Barbados with other countries in the Caribbean who share our general economic shape to realise that we are not the worst off.

Question: The newly elected President of the Dominican Republic recently talked about the virtual bankruptcy of his country and in so doing took some tough decisions to correct the problem. Do you foresee a similar situation developing in Barbados?

PM: When the President of the Dominican Republic made his announcement he also stated that all civil servants making more than \$750 per month would have to have their salaries reduced. Recently, I was able to announce that all civil servants in Barbados would be getting \$108 a month more. So, to that extent, the two countries are not facing the same intensity of depression. In

the Dominican Republic, the foreign reserves are non-existent, the foreign liabilities exceed the foreign assets. In Barbados, the foreign reserves can still cover a couple of months' imports and despite the terrifying blows we have had from sugar and tourism, I have been able to maintain the situation for the last 12 months and, I am taking steps to maintain it for long enough as is necessary to ride out the depression.

Question: You are talking to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Is there any thought being given to import restrictions as a condition for IMF help?

PM: We do not think that any particular import regime is required at the present time in Barbados. We are seeking compensatory financing and some additional stand-by financing from the International Monetary Fund and one of the conditions that is customarily made by the IMF is that you don't impose import cuts in order to support the balance of payments. The accepted economic remedy for balance of payments difficulties is restructuring. It is considered that import cuts are merely dealing with the symptoms and not with the cause of the disease. There are no plans in Barbados at the moment to go through any drastic regime of import restrictions either.

Question: On the last occasion we talked about the economic conditions in Barbados, you said the tight monetary and fiscal policy of your government could be eased by 1983 or before. Are you holding to that schedule?

PM: Sooner or later we intend to lift the restrictions and ease the tight fiscal policy. But we have had to revise our views of it, so that it would be later rather than sooner.

Question: Two months ago, you said the restrictions would be lifted by 1983 or before. Could it be, in light of what you have just said, that it could be stretched into 1984?

PM: 1983.

Question: People become scared whenever one mentions the IMF. Did the IMF suggest a devaluation of the Barbados dollar as an option for your government?

PM: Such a suggestion has never been put forward. Devaluation is not a remedy for Barbados because so enormous a proportion of our GNP (Gross National Product) comes from

imports. The amount of consumer goods imported into Barbados is less than a third of total imports. The capital goods imported exceed consumer goods because we are a developing economy. In order to maintain employment you have to import equipment, machinery and so on in order to expand our factories, as we are doing even in the midst of this recession.

The IDC (Industrial Development Corporation) is still drawing down funds from overseas and building factories and encouraging new industries to come to the island. Equally important is the fact that another third of our imports are ultimately going to be re-exported because they are raw materials for the manufacturing sector. Barbados still has the best balanced economy in Caricom, the balance being

struck between manufacturing, tourism and agriculture and we are still going to keep it that way.

Well, the inputs into this three-pronged economy are enormous and devaluation, which in many countries, is a simple and effective way of making people poorer in order to prevent them from being able to buy imports, will make our manufacturers poorer and make development in Barbados poorer, so that its most immediate effect might not be so much on consumer goods but on the capacity of Barbados to employ its people. The IMF has certainly never suggested that devaluation is one of the remedies we should pursue at the present time. Our economy is not a basket case economy. We are complaining a lot about it, but we are not at the end of the line by any means.

CSO: 3298/036

ADAMS, LEGISLATORS DEBATE BILL TO ESTABLISH STOCK EXCHANGE

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER Tom Adams yesterday successfully piloted the Securities Exchange (Stock Exchange) Bill through the House of Assembly and remarked: "...It will provide for a wider ownership of shares by persons at the bottom of the economic ladder."

Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Erskine Sandiford, in commenting on the bill, said that the time had come when people at the bottom of the economic ladder should have some say in the direction of the country's reserves, but he called for caution in setting up the system.

His called was supported by Christ Church West Central, MP, Maurice King.

Adams said the move was part of the process initiated by his government to modernise Barbados' economic and financial system.

He also referred to a new companies act, now before the Chamber, which is expected to be debated during the current session of Parliament.

The Prime Minister said the advent of the stock exchange should provide Barbadians with the opportunity to own shares in the major companies that control the island's economic life.

"One hopes there would be a more general distribution of ownership following the passing of this bill," Adams said during the lukewarm debate.

He referred to what he said was the favourable impact which the setting up of a stock exchange had had on the economic life of neighbouring Trinidad and Tobago, saying that it had caused Trinidadians to control some of the biggest businesses there.

Deputy Opposition leader Erskine Sandiford, while lending his support to the bill, said the measure raised what he called fundamental questions about what kind of society government hoped to establish here, and on the issue of ownership.

Sandiford also expressed doubts about the success of the stock exchange in its initial stages, arguing that the volume of trade in the country was not sufficient. He felt there would have to be some support mechanisms.

"It (the stock exchange) is an institution which can be useful. (but) other things need to be done to make it effective", he said.

Claiming that the move was a reinforcement of the capitalist system here, the Deputy Opposition leader said it presented a challenge to the local journalists who have to upgrade their skills in the reporting of financial matters.

Sandiford noted that for years ownership had been concentrated "in a few hands", and declared that what his side would welcome was efforts to give workers some measure of ownership of their business places.

"We want to see a situation develop in which we not only talk about worker participation but do something about it. . . (a situation) in which workers are able to own shares in the businesses of this country," the Opposition parliamentarian said.

BARBADOS INTERESTED IN FUTURE CBI ALLOCATIONS

FL122359 Bridgetown CANA in English 2350 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 12 Oct (CANA)--Barbados is moving to see how best it can benefit from the cash disbursements in the second year of the United States-sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), according to Foreign Minister Louis Tull.

He said today that this was one of the areas he explored during his recent visit to New York, where his main assignment was to address the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr Tull said that while Barbados did not receive any direct financial assistance out of the first (1982) allocation of 350 million (U.S.) dollars being given to the region, it was interested in getting financial help under any future allocations.

"Barbados and the United States have not yet begun any discussions on the allocation of (1983) financial assistance under the CBI, which is expected to be in the region of 600 million dollars (U.S.)," he noted, "a number of the small less developed countries of the eastern Caribbean are desperately in need of infrastructure and we feel that the money might be more useful to them at this stage. But certainly for future allocations Barbados would definitely be interested."

Mr Tull who returned home from New York today also met in New York with representatives of foreign governments on Barbados' move to secure a seat on the United Nations Security Council.

Tull said: "Barbados has always had a good reputation in international organisations. It has always been seen as a small island that takes principled positions and makes important contributions to international debates, therefore the country is respected throughout the system."

The minister said he was able to bring to the attention of foreign governments, through their foreign ministers, Barbados intentions of offering itself as a candidate for the security council next year.

"But most people are preoccupied at this time with elections to the Security Council in this year's session," he said, "so we were only sensitising people at this stage and keeping them aware of our position and letting them know that we will be taking further steps in the future to solicit their support."

NEW SENATOR NAMED TO VACANCY CREATED BY DEATH OF DEANE

Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 26 Sep 82 p 32

[Text]

LIONEL ALAN WARD of Staple Grove Plantation, in Christ Church, has been appointed senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of former senator, Colin Deane. Senator Deane had been appointed in 1976, and re-appointed in 1981.

Ward, who comes from a planting background will undoubtedly represent sugar's interest in the Upper House, considering that he comes from one of the oldest families in Barbados (the Wards came here in 1637 or 1639). Ward was

educated at the old Coleridge School, and worked at Walkes Springs, Alleyn-dale, Mount Wilton, and Bowmanston plantations before going to Staple Grove in 1943.

Chairman of Plantations Limited since 1979, Ward brings to his new appointment a wealth of knowledge of the sugar industry. In his dealings with the personnel of his estate, he has managed to maintain good industrial relations with them over the many years that he has been in planting.

CSO: 3298/036

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN TOURISM, SUGAR INDUSTRY ASSESSED

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Neville Martindale]

[Text] TWO AREAS of the Barbados economy were closely examined last week. And they were dealt with at length by Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr. Tom Adams.

He opened the annual general meeting of the Barbados Hotel Association and spoke on the sugar industry during the second reading of a Bill to provide for the establishment of a fund to support the price of sugar and for related matters.

At the moment these two industries are very sensitive and their future means a great deal to Barbados.

The performance of the tourist industry provided great cause for concern last year. Tourist arrivals during January to July last year were estimated to have been five per cent less than arrivals during the same period in 1980, and tourist spending had risen only in nominal terms.

Great hopes are now pinned on the coming winter season when it is likely that this trend will be significantly reversed.

Calling for wage restraint, Mr. Adams had some serious words to say. He told the hoteliers: "The industry at this delicate time just cannot afford any major disruption in its services through strike or lay-off action during the forthcoming winter season, and at all costs, we should try to ensure that we remain competitive.

"Every Government in the world, the latest being that of the world's most successful economy, Japan, has now come around to the idea of wage restraint."

And the Prime Minister added: "It is a waste of time for people who should know better in Barbados to pretend that we can do without it."

Wage restraint is now frequently heard of. But, again, this, like the industry itself, is a rather delicate area. And it is left to the trade unions and the hoteliers when they sit around the bargaining table to acquiesce or otherwise.

However, strenuous efforts must be made to put tourism back on a sound footing where it will quickly pick up again. The Board of Tourism, under the able leadership of Mr. Jack Dear, is doing its utmost to continue to promote Barbados as a popular tourist destination.

One of the important things that Mr. Adams touched on was the question of security at the properties of the members of the Barbados Hotel Association. He was glad to see the BHA members had taken some action in this direction, although he felt that the desired level had not yet been attained.

Most of the crimes against visitors, according to Police reports, had taken place at

hotels. And there are many of these crimes that are not reported to the Police and "do not come to light."

The Prime Minister made the point that visitors could

well be made to feel that they can expect a little more security at the prices which they have to pay in Barbados.

Hoteliers have to be careful that they do not price themselves out of the market. And we have to be careful: one bit of adverse publicity can hurt the entire industry.

The other area of the economy—sugar—that was discussed last week has to do with overseas markets as well. At the beginning of this year, the situation for selling Barbados' sugar on overseas markets had looked rather bleak.

It had reached such a point that the Sugar Producers' Association (SPA) had to exercise great caution in order not to sell our sugar at a price that was below the cost of production.

Great expectations are still placed on Barbados' sugar industry. Our sugar cane varieties are among the best — if not the best — to be found in any part of the world.

The Prime Minister is firmly of the view that agriculture — sugar especially — holds a special place in the economy of

Barbados. And giving an example, he said that if \$100 million was made from sugar production, only \$10 million of this had to be paid out in production costs.

Shadow Minister of Finance, Dr. Richie Haynes, who was the Opposition's principal spokesman in last Tuesday's debate in the House of Assembly on sugar, had suggested that instead of concentrating on reaching a target of 150 000 tonnes of sugar annually, the Government should concentrate on a target of 115 000 tonnes and tackle one problem at a time.

There is no reason why we should not maximise sugar production which would redound to the benefit of the country as a whole.

Dr. Haynes made some sweeping remarks that many of the loans to plantations in past years had been used by owners to keep race horses, finance businesses in Bridgetown, and educate children. These are statements that should have been rebutted or explained.

The Opposition MP had also made the point that during the time of the Sugar Industry

Agricultural Bank, there was proper monitoring to make sure that loans were used for the purpose lent.

It is felt that it was a mistake for the Barbados National Bank (BNB) to take over the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank, according to sources in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Is it too late now to reconsider this decision?

Let's hope that tourism and sugar would assist in getting the Barbados economy moving to commanding heights again.

CSO: 3298/036

SUGAR PRICE SUPPORT BILL PASSED, PRAISED BY ADAMS

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Barbados' 4 000 sugar workers will be offered their first genuine stake in the sugar industry with the passing of a Bill to establish a fund to support the price of sugar.

This is the view of Prime Minister Tom Adams who yesterday made his contribution to debate on the Bill. The debate opened in the House of Assembly last week. Mr. Adams told the session that with the passing of the Bill, the sugar industry would become the first profit sharing industry on the island.

Profit sharing, he said, depended on an accurate accounting system and the formula which Government had devised was based on the best accounting system to ensure that the workers got a fair share of the profits and that the employers were able to keep their businesses running.

The Prime Minister said that with all the talk about accumulated sugar levies, the sugar workers had benefited more in the last two years as a result of savings and support from Government than the entire ownership structure including Government.

He refuted claims by Opposition MP Mr. Erskine

Sandiford that Government could not adequately represent small farmers on the Board of Barbados Sugar Factories Limited since Government was one of the biggest farmers in the island and there was no consultation with small farmers.

He maintained that the shares Government held in Barbados Sugar Factories Limited were on behalf of small farmers and stressed that both small and big farmers received identical benefits in respect of price. He said that the only difference was in respect of size of holdings.

Mr. Adams told the House that there was no basis on which the 10 000 to 12 000 small farmers could become individual shareholders in BSFL. He said that it was Government's intention to make the company into a producers' co-operative, noting that its establishment was to benefit cane suppliers and not pay dividends to shareholders.

In respect of overall agricultural production, he noted that a recent World Bank report had indicated that production in Barbados had risen by a margin of 10 per cent over previous years.

Prime Minister Adams told the House that the only reason

it had not increased more significantly was because of weak sugar production in the last two years and a fall off in the production of ground provisions and root crops — Barbados' traditional areas of agriculture.

Opposition MP Mr. Erskine Sandiford in his contribution had called for small farmers to be able to share in the ownership of the sugar industry.

He said that Government could not attain its target of 150 000 tons of sugar without the wholehearted participation of small farmers and he urged Government to pay more attention to the needs of these people.

He described Government's representation of small farmers on the Board of the BSFL as "a farce" and said that Government would have to decide whether the small farmers' interests are required for promoting agriculture or whether it will merely give them lip service.

Mr. Sandiford said that he failed to see the revolutionary potential of the Bill before the House and he called on Government to create the circumstances in which sugar production could be increased.

BRIEFS

TULL-CUELLAR TALKS--Bridgetown, Barbados, 8 Oct (CANA)--Barbados' Foreign Minister Louis R. Tull today had talks in New York with United Nations Secretary-General Dr Perez de Cuellar, an official release here said. They discussed some of the issues facing the international community including the regional boundary disputes between Guyana and Venezuela and between Belize and Guatemala, and expressed the wish for settlement within the framework of the United Nations system by using the resources of the secretary-general and his staff. The Barbados foreign minister congratulated the secretary-general for his thoughtful and incisive report on the work of the United Nations, noting that it captured the difficulties faced by the organisation in fulfilling the role for which it was created, the release said. It added that the foreign minister, who will address the 37th session of the General Assembly on Monday, has been having bilateral discussions with a number of foreign ministers over the last two weeks in New York. No further details were given. [Text] [FL091633 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 8 Oct 82]

TULL ADDRESSES UN--Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 Oct (CANA)--Barbados today outlined before the United Nations its position on a number of major issues, including apartheid, the new international economic order and the threat of attacks on small island states by mercenaries. In an address at the 37th session of the UN's general assembly, Barbados Foreign Minister Louis Tull condemned the failure of the world's richest nations to start talks on a new international economic order that would rid developing countries of hunger and poverty. Mr Tull also criticised the South African authorities for offering sportsmen money to play in the racially divided country. He also said Barbados would press for international agreements to stamp out the threat of attacks by mercenaries on small island states. Copies of Mr Tull's address were made available here by the Foreign Affairs Ministry. [Excerpt] [FL112211 Bridgetown CANA in English 2215 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CREDIT TO GUYANA--Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 Oct (CANA)--The Central Bank of Barbados today announced it had agreed to the resumption of credit to Guyana under the Caribbean Community's Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF). A bank statement said the decision which took effect from today, was arrived at yesterday during a meeting here of the Board of Directors of the facility.

Barbados announced late last month it would no longer help bankrupt Guyana meet debts owed to the facility, used for the purchase of goods services by CARICOM member states. The decision, announced by Central Bank governor Dr Courtney Blackman, followed Guyana's failure on two successive occasions to settle a 42 million dollar (one BDS dollar : 50 cents U.S.) credit it had accumulated under the facility. Under the CMCF, which was introduced in 1977, CARICOM members can chalk up bills for goods bought intra-regionally, half of which must be settled every six months. [Text] [FL112224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 11 Oct 82]

NATIONAL BANK BOARD--General Secretary of the Barbados Workers Union, Mr. Frank Walcott and Director of the Barbados Employers Confederation, Mr. Collis Blackman, are among the new members of the state-owned Barbados National Bank. The newly reconstituted Board of Directors took up office effective September 6 under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Osborne, director of the Barbados Sugar Producers Association. The post of President of the BNB has been abolished and the new post of chairman of the Board of Directors created the BNB (Amendment) Act, 1982. Previously, the President functioned as chairman and chief executive of the BNB. Retired head of the Civil Service, Sir Carlisle Burton has been appointed deputy chairman. An official announcement yesterday said that Mr. Walcott has been appointed to serve for three years, while Mr. Blackman will continue on the Board serving an existing term of appointment. The other members are Canon Basil Ulliyet, Mr. Nigel Bert Reece and Miss Adele Lynch, who have joined the Board for the first time, and Mr. Oliver Browne, Dr. Bentley Story and Mr. Rudolph Hinkson. Mr. Winston L. Blackett has been appointed to act as managing director of the Bank, and as such is an ex-officio member of the board. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, is also an ex-officio member of the Board. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Sep 82 p 1]

CIVIL SERVICE WAGE PROPOSAL--The Barbados Government last night introduced legislation in the House of Assembly for new salaries for public servants. Prime Minister Tom Adams, piloting the resolution through Parliament, noted that under the new wages and salaries being offered, top civil servants will get just under \$4000 a month while a maid and those other workers at the bottom of the scale will get \$155 a week. Under the wages and salaries proposals Government is giving \$25 a week or \$108 a month across the board. It is being backdated to April 1. Mr. Adams said last night: "We cannot afford a substantial increase at this time." [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3298/036

HOUSING, ARABLE LAND ISSUES OCCUPY PARTIES, GOVERNMENT

PLP Call for Commission

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

Both the Opposition Party and the Save Open Spaces organisation last night called for an independent commission to look into the current housing crisis. The call came at a Dockyard Housing Committee meeting held at Astwood Hall in Hamilton. The three speakers included Mr. Stuart Hayward of the Save Open Spaces (SOS) organisation, leader of the Opposition Mrs. Lois Browne Evans, and Shadow Minister for Housing Mr. Walter Brangman.

"I propose that the people of this community insist that the housing question be given to a specifically appointed commission," said Mr. Hayward in his speech slamming Government for "deceit", "trickery" and dishonesty.

Shadow Minister for Housing Mr. Walter Brangman lent his support to the call for a commission and proposed that it be set up to stem the "exodus of people from low rent units into high rent housing they cannot afford".

He added that such a commission must find out exactly how many housing units must be built to meet current and long-term needs.

Leader of the Opposition Mrs. Lois Browne Evans told the 30-odd people attending the meeting that if Government wasn't prepared to resolve the problem, then the Progressive Labour Party would.

"We stand here now even more ready to take the reins of Government and give housing a top priority," she said. "The need is for family units and homes so that people can lead a decent life."

Mr. Hayward condemned Government's decision to erect prefabricated houses on arable land in Prospect, and said that the construction of 12 units at the controversial site was not worth the loss of faith and confidence the United Bermuda Party Government would suffer as a result.

"For Government to prohibit others from building on arable land while it takes the liberty to do so is to make a sham of democracy and responsible government," said Mr. Hayward.

He added that the SOS group petitioned Government earlier this year, and were assured that such a project as the one envisioned at Prospect would never come about.

"We were deceived, tricked and maybe even lied to," he said.

"For a cabinet minister to say that the scheme at Prospect does not violate the spirit of the moratorium (on the subdivision of arable land) is blatantly dishonest.

"For this application to have been sped through the planning process without being advertised is trickery. And to act as though these few units planned for the arable land are vital to the housing crisis is out and out deceit."

Mr. Brangman said that he hoped Bermudians would not adopt the attitude of "Don't bother me I can't cope."

"The time is here for us to do all we can to bring about solutions for those who can't help themselves," he said.

Mr. Brangman said that in addition to the commission, a long-term solution had to be developed to deal with housing needs of the future.

He proposed that because of the limited amount of space available, it was time to abandon the single unit concept and start developing housing developments that were three or four storeys tall — along lines suggested by the U.B.P.

"When you consider that the remaining land is so limited we really have to go upwards — it makes sense," said Mr. Brangman.

He proposed that in the West End area, Ireland Island South be developed for housing to the "maximum density" within aesthetic limits.

"Regardless of political differences we cannot afford to play around with the precious land remaining," said Mr. Brangman.

Mrs. Browne Evans condemned the United Bermuda Party Government for mismanagement and incompetence, particularly in the housing area.

She urged voters who had recently received a letter from Premier the Hon. John Swan soliciting comments after eight months of leadership to write back.

"Write back and say that if he really cares, we want

housing now," she said, adding that better still, voters should ask the U.B.P. Government to resign, call an election so that the P.L.P. might get on with dealing with the housing problem immediately.

She added that it was clear that the Government had been "limping" along for years "trying to hold on while attempting to get their house in order".

"It's obvious Government does not want to do anything until it reaches crisis proportions, and even then they don't know if it is a crisis," she said.

Housing-Land Compromise

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

A hard-fought compromise was reached last night over Government's plan to build 12 prefabricated housing units on arable land at Frog Lane, Prospect. But there were no clear winners in the conflict that pitted farmers and the Bermuda National Trust against the Bermuda Housing Corporation and Government.

As a result of the agreement, Bermuda will lose some of its scarce arable land and Government will now have to relocate two of the proposed buildings that would have housed up to 12 people in the Frog Lane Development.

But the feeling following a meeting held early in the evening to hammer out the compromise was one of pragmatism and hope for the future.

"We have achieved a tremendous result because we have convinced Government that it is equally worth preserving arable land as it is providing short-term housing," said chairman of the Trust's environmental Committee Mr. Alan Dunch.

And Minister of Housing, Works and Agriculture Dr. the Hon. John Stubbs said he would review land currently owned by Government to determine whether it could be brought under cultivation. He indicated that such land may amount to six acres.

The deal that was struck yesterday was essentially one of trading off the need for housing against the need to preserve arable land. The result indicates that both sides had to make concessions.

The entire development now comprises of 15 buildings, two less than proposed — each a duplex which would provide 30 units. Most of the development is to take place on Government land bordered by Frog Lane, Fort Hill Road East and Prospect Primary School Road — adjacent to the 1.89 acres of farming land that was at the heart of the controversy.

The farmers and the National Trust did not object to the entire development, only that portion of which was have taken place on arable land.

"I am terribly upset that we lost some arable land, but we have retained more than half of the arable land," said farmers' spokesman Mr. Richard DeMoura.

"We have only agreed to this compromise because we recognised the need for housing."

He also insisted that the agreement did not set a precedent, and that it would not happen again. Any attempts by Government to take away more arable land would be met with fierce opposition from farmers, Mr. DeMoura said.

MILITARY FORCES ANALYZED, LEADERS INTERVIEWED

Military, Naval Background

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 52-53

[Article by Daniel Prieto Vial: "Chile and Its Armed Forces"]

[Text] This article for the most part contains a series of interviews with five of the leading citizens of Chile; it also provides answers to a number of questions of international interest. These interviews, along with a brief introduction to the history of Chile, are combined here to present an interesting insight into the character of a unique country.

The famous Chilean historian Mario Gongora said in a recent interview that "during the early days of colonial times, Chile was something like the military camp of the Viceroyalty of Peru." Chile's history as a matter of fact is characterized by the lengthy Arauco War which began in 1536 and which ended only in 1881 (it lasted 345 years). The ferocity of the Indian aborigines forced the Spanish empire to concentrate on Chile almost exclusively in a military manner, producing a kind of warrior society with headquarters in Concepcion and another, semimilitarized society with headquarters in Santiago.

"From 1541 until 1774, the Spanish Imperial Army lost 53,000 men in the Arauco War, including men from both Spain and from Spanish America, while the entire conquest of America signified a loss to Spain of only 2,500 soldiers during the same period of time."

The merger of these two warrior races--the Araucano and the Spaniards--gave rise to present-day Chilean society. Only the Basque-Navarre contribution at the end of the 18th century is not covered by this feature.

Some psychologists and anthropologists attribute to this military tradition the collective discipline that characterizes Chile and its institutions. "It was that spirit of order which made it possible to build a stable democracy which lasted a century and a half," they maintained.

But that democracy was destroyed by the economic-social chaos which drove Chile to the brink of civil war during the Marxist-Leninist regime of Salvador Allende.

That civil war was averted by the timely action of the Armed Forces. The regime which sprang up, presided over by a government junta made up the commanders of the various services within the Armed Forces and the forces of public order, oddly enough was not understood abroad in spite of its enormous domestic popularity.

Just recently, the United States and other European countries understood the solidity and the popular backing characterizing the regime of President Augusto Pinochet. The regime is backed up by the noteworthy economic and social development experience in recent years which only lately has been dimmed somewhat by the worldwide recession.

The army of Chile is one of the oldest professional armies in the contemporary world. It was created by Alonso de Rivera in the year 1603.

The army and the naval squadron of the republic were organized during independence which was more in the nature of a civil war since both the supporters of the king and the patriots were Chileans. The visionary who initiated this creative effort was the Chilean Gen Jose Miguel Carrera, the hero of the wars against Napoleon in Spain; later on he would play an outstanding role in the Argentine federal movement (this has been recognized only recently). Carrera organized the Hussars of the Grand Guard Regiment, using it to apply the entire new tactics developed by Napoleon. He also personally brought the first Chilean naval squadron from the United States, paid for with money from his own family. His work was frustrated by Spanish activities and by the intrigues of the secret organization of patriots called the Lautarina Lodge.

Later on, Bernardo O'Higgins together with San Martin reorganized the Army of the Andes from which the Chilean army was reborn. His minister Zenteno also created a new Chilean naval squadron which, under the command of Lord Thomas Cochrane, helped in the liberation of Peru. Gen Bernardo O'Higgins consolidated Chile's independence and today is considered the father of the country. The Military Academy bears his name.

Then Gen Ramon Freire took over as chief of state by virtue of his military prestige (it was thanks to him that the Battle of Maipu was won and that gave Chile independence).

Freire reorganized the army and led it personally in taking the Spanish bastion of Chiloe, only after the third attempt, incorporating that vast territory in the country.

But under the regime of Gen Joaquin Prieto--and his famous minister of war Diego Portales--the Great Chilean Army of the 19th century was organized (along with the navy). With that army Chile was able to win all of its wars, the wars of independence--which extended from 1810 until 1826--the war against the confederation of Peru and Bolivia (1836-1838), the war against Spain (1866), and the Pacific War (1879-1884). In this way, a notable military reputation was forged in America. It was also during the Prieto administration that the democratic system was established in a definite form. During his administration likewise, the militarized civic militias were organized, later

permitting the rapid and massive mobilization of reserves in order several times to multiply the country's fighting capacity during emergencies.

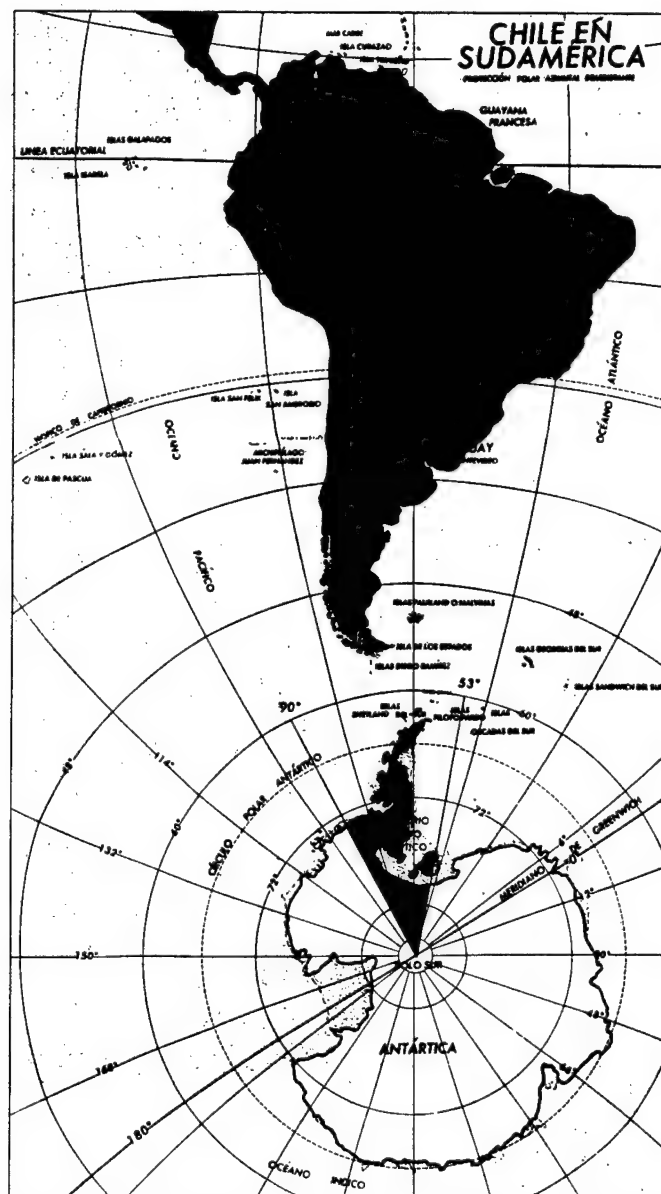
At the end of last century, a German military mission reorganized the army--in spite of the success of the earlier army--giving it a new imprint of Prussian professionalism, which was very much in vogue at the time. Chile in turn greatly influenced the modern organization of various armies of other countries in Latin America. The navy, for its part, from the very first years of the 19th century on, was under English influence in terms of its professional training and development. Many of those British traditions are still being preserved on board. Strategists, such as Adm Garcia del Postigo (during the war against the Confederation) and heroes such as Cmdr Arturo Prat (during the Pacific War) gave that service an international reputation.

Chile's complex military and naval history fills several volumes of noteworthy achievements and heroism. The Chileans also always admitted that their particular adversaries of the moment displayed no less heroism during the various warlike epics in which they participated. Peru in particular contributed noteworthy heroes to the history of America whom Chile always respected and admired (Grau, Bolognesi, Caceres, etc.).

During this century, the Armed Forces managed to preserve the country's peace. Right now they are committed to maintaining that situation in the future.

On the other hand, the Air Force was established in 1930 and sprang from a merger of the air arms of the Army and the Navy. Its development and training are influenced by the British and the Americans and American influence was of great importance during the decade of the 1950's and 1960's, when many Chilean pilots made maximum use of United States training programs.

Finally we must mention the Corps of Carabineros, a militarized police force. Its name is derived from the use of the carbine and not from that of the Italian police, as people believe sometimes. This police force is characterized by the fact that it is highly professional and incorruptible; until now it has importantly influenced the organization of other police forces on the continent.



Chile in South America. Polar Azimuthal Equidistant Projection

Chief of General Staff

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 54, 56, 59

[Interview with VAdm Ronald Mc Intyre, Chief, National Defense General Staff]

[Text] **TECMIL [TECNOLOGIA MILITAR]:** Sir, could you very briefly explain the role which the Armed Forces of Chile might play in the defense of the West.

Mc Intyre: The role which the country's armed forces would play in a world war is something which I consider fundamental in the contribution to the defense

of the West. As a matter of fact, first of all, they would have to provide adequate internal security in everything regarding our raw materials which the industries of the Western world would need.

But that will not be enough because, as things go on, and in view of the adversary's threats, it would be necessary to provide security and protection for shipment which would carry those raw materials from our production centers to their ports of destination without trouble.

Expanding a little bit further on this concept, you have to keep in mind that--in view of the current tonnages of tankers and modern transport vessels and the great vulnerability of the Panama Canal in terms of its security--both our Strait of Magellan, like the Drake Passage, would necessarily become an important focal center of maritime communication; that is where we would be making our most important contribution to the West by providing adequate security measures as a riparian country which would back up the intensive maritime traffic between the two oceans.

TECMIL: What can you tell us about the land, naval, and air development programs of the Chilean Armed Forces at this time?

Mc Intyre: There are two factors which fundamentally influence the orientation of our development programs.

The first of these consists of the serious difficulties which the country has had due to purely political reasons in procuring war materiel from various major producer nations and in getting those parts equipment items which were denied to us, actually enabling the country to save foreign exchange.

On the other--and this is no mystery to anybody--the currently rather tight worldwide economic situation has also hit us, like everybody else, for the moment preventing us from allocating major funds for research and technological development.

Within the limitations outlined here, we developed our programs for the improvement of ground, naval, and air materiel that would enable us to accomplish the mission we have under the heading of national defense.

TECMIL: Concerning the above point, what are the policies of the armed forces in developing a military industry, either government or private?

Mc Intyre: In keeping with the Declaration of Principles of the government, the country's policy in this matter on a priority basis is intended to provide incentives for the private development of all of these activities and these of course include military industries.

The industries which are being established in the country and which can effectively compete with their counterparts abroad, which have much capital, have the very best intentions to provide the facilities necessary so as to make it possible to produce the necessary strategic components domestically, thus ridding ourselves of dependence on foreign sources.

Now, there are areas whose development and infrastructure require such enormous capital that it is practically impossible to turn them over to the private sector. This has persuaded us to classify them as "strategic enterprises," such as, for example, FAMAE [Army Ordnance] and ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards] whose huge capacity in developing and building military equipment and whose high invested capital amounts force us to take them away from the general context of prevailing policy.

TECMIL: Realizing that a large part of Chile's foreign trade is carried out by sea, going through the Panama Canal, both toward Europe and the United States, do you not believe that subversion, which is spreading throughout the area of Central America, could eventually hit the Canal Zone and therefore strike at Chilean commerce?

Mc Intyre: The Panama Canal is a center of confluence of maritime communications lines and as such it is of enormous importance to the West and particularly to the countries bordering on the South Pacific; we are all very much dependent on that canal.

But this important communications line is of interest not only to us but it is also highly important to the entire Western world and, as I said earlier, in case of a conflict, it would be quite vulnerable to destruction or neutralization by an adversary.

There are as a matter of fact many causes and problems connected with this important waterway, for example:

(a) In a world war, it may be attacked by a nation which might succeed in damaging it, destroying it, or leaving it seriously damaged for a long time.

b) There might also be a conflict of a local character in which canal passage would be interrupted for an indefinite period time for the same reasons given earlier.

(c) We cannot rule out either the possibility of acts of terrorism or subversion whose objectives and results would be similar to those mentioned above.

(d) On the other hand a deficient administration could cause a situation in which the ships would have to wait so long that it would be economically more convenient to go through the Strait of Magellan.

The situations described here are so clear by themselves that they do not require any further explanation to enable us to understand how much we are concerned with the Panama Canal because each of these situations described here would lead to our direct participation and/or involvement.

TECMIL: What is your opinion of the British-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic from the Chilean viewpoint?

Mc Intyre: This is a conflict which is taking place very close to Chile and is therefore of national interest both by virtue of geography and by virtue of

the military equipment used as well as the political forms in which the entire affair was handled.

Now, still looking at it from the Chilean viewpoint, but in the light of a more profound and more long-range approach, I feel that this conflict will signify a serious loss to the West.

We must not only consider the losses in war material suffered by an important member of NATO, such as, Great Britain. Above all, and this is even more important, the unity of the Western world has been hurt and that is not a granitic unity. The deep cracks which are springing up in relations between the United States and many American countries lamentably lend further support to this situation estimate. Of course, the USSR will be the big winner because, in one way or another, it will reap dividends from this situation.

TECMIL: Considering that both Argentina and Great Britain claim a piece of Antarctic territory which overlaps the territory claimed by Chile on that continent, what prospects do you see in this dispute?

Mc Intyre: If there were no Antarctic Treaty, the projections and its influence would naturally be enormous within the current perspective of both countries. But since we are also a party to the Antarctic Treaty, the problem of the territorial dispute is moved to a second level which is why at this time it is not a good idea to consider that the "Antarctic context" would be the cause for a conflict in the South Atlantic.

TECMIL: What prospects do you see for an approach between Chile and Argentina for cooperating in the defense of the West in a united manner?

Mc Intyre: We have always maintained that Chile and Argentina must engage in firm cooperation and unity for the sake of the defense of the West in terms of the defense of the Southern Horn since both are countries with an anti-Marxist ideology.

Unfortunately, while Papal mediation is pending and while there are territorial problems between both nations, collaboration between Chile and Argentina will depend on the contingent problems that come up in relations between both countries.

After mediation has been accepted and after the situation in the South Atlantic returns to calm, following the end of the conflict, I feel that our relations with Argentina will improve progressively until we can consolidate an approach between Chile and Argentina that would strengthen the defense of the West, especially the Southern Horn.

TECMIL: Why do you think Argentina rejected international arbitration in 1977 on the islands south of the Beagle Canal and why did it most recently not accept the Pope's proposition to solve the dispute which both countries are still continuing over the Picton, Lenox, and New islands, the Cape Horn Archipelago, and the two adjacent eastern islands? What prospects do you see in that dispute?

Mc Intyre: The basic reason is this: The problems are being approached and analyzed from different viewpoints.

By virtue of its typical characteristics in subscribing to Internal Law, respecting the laws, the constitution, and the treaties with other nations, Chile has always sought a solution to a problem of this kind in legal terms. Consequently, it has acted in a manner similar to the honorable fashion with which the other nation has been acting and it has looked into the solutions that were proposed.

Argentina on the other hand analyzes and approaches these problems exclusively from geopolitical and strategic criteria. It then states them in general and broad concepts which however are also very definite, such as the two-ocean concept, the concept of territorial continuity, etc. The fundamental difference thus springs from the fact that Argentina bases its entire foreign relations policy and its defense policy on the "geopolitical principle" while Chile does so on the basis of the "principle of law."

Under the circumstances described, it is quite difficult for both countries to arrive at an agreement and the August Mediator, with his most high office and his tremendous moral ascendancy before two mostly Catholic peoples, right now is having serious difficulties from one of these countries in arriving at a fair, equitable, and worthy solution for both nations which have presented a problem of maritime territory definition.



Much has been written about the dispute over the Beagle Canal between Chile and Argentina; this is a somewhat old dispute which almost triggered a war between these two sister countries in 1978. The above map shows the dividing line established by the International Court which was later on rejected by Argentina. Since the problem of the Beagle Canal is a complicated matter, an in-depth study will be published in one of the coming issues of TECNOLOGIA MILITAR.

Army Chief of Staff

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 59-60

[Interview with Lt Gen Enrique Morel Donoso, Chief, General Staff, Army of Chile]

[Text] TECMIL: General, could you briefly summarize for us what the role of the armed forces and especially of the army was in Chile's contemporary history?

Morel: The participation of the armed forces in the country's contemporary history has been tremendously important not only because of the effective accomplishment of its specific mission but also because of its contribution to the development of various activities and national functions.

The army was born together with the state and decisively contributed to the consolidation of its independence. Later on it was the defender of its sovereignty during the wars that were fought during the last century and it has always been a guarantor of its security.

Through obligatory military service it contributes to the formation and accentuation of civic, patriotic, and human values. It also teaches skills and knowledge that is highly useful to the citizens through technical and professional training courses.

The army traditionally participated in the effort to support the citizenry in connection with natural disasters and, especially in recent years, has developed a persistent effort in terms of civic action, oriented toward rendering assistance to the neediest segments of the population.

Its military engineers are currently working on the construction of the President Pinochet Southern Highway, an undertaking of vast geopolitical significance which will immediately and very significantly promote the development of the southern regions of the territory, permitting them to be tied in geographically with the rest of the country.

The army accomplished an outstanding mission in recent years--along with the other services of the armed forces and the Carabineers--in liberating the Chilean nation from the serious Marxist threat. The process launched on 11 September 1973 has brought social, political, and economic recovery to Chile during a historical period which is of the utmost importance to the country.

TECMIL: What is the role which the Chilean armed forces, in your opinion, would have to play in the defense of the West if that were necessary?

What else: By virtue of its legal and Christian traditions, Chile is a bastion in America and throughout the world for the defense of the West against international communism.

The Chilean armed forces will have an important role to play in the defense of the West by virtue of Chile's geographic location with relation to the defense

of the only natural passageways between oceans which are permanently open to shipping, in other words, the Strait of Magellan and the Drake Passage. The shipping lines which converge toward those interoceanic passageways will be vital to the West in a world war.

The country's armed forces are ready for this eventuality and their active participation in the "Unitas" operations, in the Inter-American Defense Force, in the periodic conferences of the American armies and in the other activities concerning continental defense greatly contribute to that end.

TECMIL: What can you tell us about the current status of the army in terms of materiel and professional training? What can you tell us about the future?

Morel: The service is continuing the solid professional training of its men on the basis of a regular system of instruction, training courses, exercises, and maneuvers.

We have the war materiel necessary to develop training activities and to tackle the tasks the army would have to accomplish in case of war.

For the future, we plan to continue to develop a domestic industry able to give the armed forces the weapons, ammunition, and other materiel that would permit a certain degree of autonomy when it comes to wartime supplies.

TECMIL: Considering that we have military structures based on a small professional army with a large number of well-trained and rapidly mobilizable reserves on the one hand (as in the case of Israel, Sweden, or Switzerland) and vast permanent professional armies with poor reserve mobilization capability on the other hand (Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey), to which of these two tendencies is the Chilean army closer and why?

Moreno [as published]: The nation's military structure reveals intermediate characteristics with relation to the two examples given. The service as a matter of fact consists of a professional career component whose members are highly specialized and trained to perform duty assignments as commanders, instructors, and executive personnel; but the army also consists of citizens who are putting in their term of obligatory military service for a period of 2 years.

This peacetime structure is boosted in case of war through the mobilization of the reserves which are constantly training and which are organized in a short time to be integrated into the units to which they are assigned. The mobilization of these reserves is facilitated by the people's patriotic spirit and by their historic integration with the armed forces.

TECMIL: How did the cutoff of supplies, ordered by the United States since the last decade for political reasons, affect the Chilean army?

Moreno [as published]: Before those restrictive measures, the Army of Chile had launched a process intended to standardize different types of weapons and calibers which is why we selected other alternate markets to which we went

without any trouble and even with certain advantages. A similar shift took place regarding vehicles and various maintenance lines.

When supplies from the United States were interrupted, the army was ready to face that contingency.

On the other, this situation was a stimulus for the country's domestic industry and made it possible for us to become aware of its potential.

TECMIL: What was the effect of the interruption of training programs usually administered in the Panama Canal Zone or in the United States?

Moreno: The actions listed in the preceding response permitted greater and better contacts with other countries, with basic and advanced training agreements for officers and enlisted men which have been carried out expeditiously.

TECMIL: Considering that West Germany refrained from the idea of selling Leopard I tanks to the army of Chile in 1974, that Austria did the same thing with the Kuerassier tank destroyer, and that France most recently refused to supply the 29 AMX-30 tanks to complete the order of 50 tanks purchased by Chile, will the country continue to seek foreign suppliers for this equipment or will it develop its own military industry?

Moreno: Thanks to the positive condition of the national economy, the country has entered into supply contracts with other supplier countries, thus getting around the restrictions mentioned.

Concerning the development of national military industry to manufacture armored vehicles, we do not rule out that possibility and we are as matter of fact successfully developing that alternative with the participation of private business operators.

TECMIL: What prospects do you see for the manufacture of defense equipment in Chile, either private or government? What will the army do to provide incentives for that?

Moreno: The army has planned the manufacture of war materiel to supply itself with light weapons, certain heavy weapons, and different types of infantry and artillery ammunition.

Right now we are studying standards to provide an impetus for the growing development of the national war industry in accordance with the country's needs.

TECMIL: Finally, General, is there anything else you would like to add for TECMIL?

Moreno: Right now, the army of Chile, as an integral part of the armed forces and without disregarding its professional training, is cooperating in the government's development plans.

On the other hand, the service is fully identified with the Chilean people who has profound love of and respect for the army, feelings which were demonstrated when the people voluntarily went to the military posts and stations in response to any emergency situation.

The army has the training and the means for accomplishing its mission in an optimum fashion within the outlines of a foreign policy based on law, respectful of treaties and against aggression. There is an awareness that there must be a harmonious relationship between defense expenditures and development expenditures so that the resultant equilibrium will be the formula that will facilitate the action of the government and that will provide the backup support which the country's diplomacy requires on the international scene.

Air Force Chief

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 63, 65

[Interview with Air Force Gen Carlos Desgroux, Chief, Air Force General Staff]

[Text] TECMIL: General, we noted at FIDA [International Air Show]-82 that the production program proposed by the High Command of the FACH [Chilean Air Force] during FIDA-1980 was accomplished completely. In other words, the Dakota Program, the Pillan Program, and the Halcon T-36 Program. What are your comments on that?

Desgroux: The initial program for the armament of the Dakota aircraft was accomplished according to plan and this was a great initial lesson we learned for the T-35 Pillan aircraft project of which, for FIDA-82, we present three experimental prototypes; one of them is made by Piper and the other two are made domestically with 15 percent domestic involvement.

Evaluation trials are continuing on these three aircraft and so far they have clocked more than 350 flying hours.

One of them is now in a redesign and reequipment program for both cabins in accordance with the indications obtained from the instructor pilot of the FACH who evaluated them, as well as comments from the pilots in other countries who flew them in the course of FIDA. We will complete a preliminary series of six aircraft; this shows that we already have resolved the differences between a prototype aircraft and a production aircraft. The redesign and reequipment work I mentioned earlier includes the flight instruments, the communications equipment, the air conditioning and heating systems, and the improvement of the cockpit to increase the visibility.

All of this will enable us to step up the flight program and to operate those aircraft in the most difficult areas from the view of topography and meteorology so as to obtain experience and data on the performance of the aircraft under demanding conditions.

On the other hand, we will send one of the prototypes to Spain to be evaluated by that country's air force and later on we will show it at the Farnborough International Air Show.

Finally, the tools for the production line of the T-35 aircraft, we estimate, will be ready by the end of September of this year and we think that approximately 20 aircraft will have been delivered to the Aviation School in 1983.

TECMIL: We also noted the enormous interest displayed by certain friendly governments in the Pillan Program. What are the prospects for its export?

Desgroux: There is no doubt that the T-35 Pillan is an economical solution for the replacement of the outdated primary and basic trainers to be found in many countries; as such, its sales prospects are good. But before that we have to do the following:

- (a) Complete the definitions prior to the production process;
- (b) Start the series production of aircraft needed for our service;
- (c) Certify the aircraft so as to make it acceptable to possible interested parties.

As you said, there is specific interest in two or three countries which have come out with specific inquiries concerning the Pillan. Right now, the FACH is completing the entire definition process prior to the aircraft's production and certification phase. We are trying to make sure that this process will be finished in September of this year so that we may then fix the aircraft's final price and the sales procedure.

We believe that the year 1983 will be highly significant in the materialization of the sales and export program for the Pillan and we must of course keep in mind that FACH has an initial requirement for 50 units; we estimate that the total number needed will be approximately 100 aircraft.

TECMIL: We also noted in FIDA-82 that this aircraft is to be equipped with some lesser armament. Does this mean that it is going to have some kind of close-in support mission? What is your opinion on that development?

Desgroux: The Pillan was designed and developed as a primary and basic trainer. In other words, it is to be used to teach the elementary techniques and procedures of day-time and night-time visual flying in order then to be used for the teaching of aerobatics, formation flying, and instrument flying. Furthermore, keeping in mind the cost-effectiveness advantages, we have planned to equip it with a simple conventional armament delivery system for instruction in attacking ground targets.

So we can say that the Pillan can in no way be considered a close-in support aircraft.

TECMIL: It has been speculated that the FACH is thinking of turning the Spanish C-101 into an attack model. Could you tell us something on that?

Desgroux: The T-36 Program meets the need for gradually replacing the obsolete T-37 aircraft--which have more than 20 years of service in this Air Force--

with the T-36, which in its current configuration is equipped with the Garret 731-3 turbine which has a thrust of 3,700 pounds. The aircraft in this first program will be used by our school for advanced and tactical training. And it will be used for conversion for the A-36 aircraft.

We believe that the current aircraft, with its ground attack configuration, will have a somewhat reduced power and we are therefore analyzing the possibilities of installing the 731-5 turbine in some aircraft which considerably improves its thrust. For this purpose we ordered the first prototype with a twin capacity from Spain, in other words, both training and attack. This version is the A-36 which will be designed and equipped in the single-seat version.

TECMIL: What other product development programs does the FACH have either alone or in conjunction with other enterprises which you think might be worthwhile exporting?

Desgroux: Because of the embargo on materials to which it was submitted in recent years, the FACH had to face the challenge of producing in Chile everything that was within the reach of existing technology in the country, both within the service and by providing incentives for civilian industry, to guide certain production lines which would give the Air Force the capacity to keep its aircraft flying and to resolve its other operational needs with some degree of independence from abroad. Right now, the Air Force, together with domestic industries, is among other things developing production programs for 20-millimeter weapons, ground radars, and general-purpose bombs.

We want to achieve independence in the manufacture of bombs, from the smallest size all the way to 1,000-pound bombs. As for AA weapons, we will initially--in coordination with the National SOGECO Industry--develop a simple gun model. Right now, in a second stage, we have finished the assembly prototype for a twin 20-millimeter cannon with hydraulic action, gyroscopic sight, armor protection for the gunner and other advances. In the future we will attempt the incorporation of some type of automatic fire control.

Finally, on the national level, we are evaluating the idea of establishing a consortium between private industry and defense industry which will permit the economical production of simple, effective, and cheap weapons, as required by our armed forces; for our supply, we do not exclusively want to depend on complex and expensive weapons which were designed for use in other areas whose defense problems are different, as in the case of the industrialized countries.

TECMIL: Finally, General, what role do you assign to the Chilean Armed Forces and especially Air Force in the defense of the West?

Desgroux: When we talk about the defense of the West, we must necessarily identify it with the threat of possible action by the Soviet Union and its satellites in a worldwide conflict.

In line with Chile's geographic location, we have already identified the role which the Chilean Armed Forces would have to play in that conflict: Control of

air, maritime, and land space in an area that is vital to the Western war effort in this type of conflict.

Within this action--which will involve the coordination of the employment of the forces of the Free World--the Air Force will have to contribute with its current capabilities and those which it can derive from modern technology, operating its own air weapons. Today, as conflicts develop in various parts of the world, it has been shown once again that the air forces are very important and that one must also figure on the possibility of using naval and ground forces, so that the air units would have the mission of attacking surface targets and to achieve and maintain air superiority and to provide support for the war effort through the development of other tasks, such as transportation, air and maritime exploration, and reconnaissance.

In other words, we can no longer conceive of a war in which the air arm would not be the factor deciding victory or defeat. In a world conflict, this statement is fully valid.

TECMIL: Is there anything else you would like to add that would be of interest to our magazine?

Desgroux: I would only like to add that the Air Force is in the midst of a period of preparation for the FIDA in its third edition, in other words, FIDA-84. We believe that this event has already achieved the maturity necessary to become the big air show of Latin America, a place where big, medium, and small manufacturers from various parts of the world can come into contact with those representatives of developing countries who are interested in procuring items with a modern technology at reasonable prices.

Right now and due to the successful experience with FIDA-80 and FIDA-82, we are practically assured of the participation of domestic industries and enterprises in the event to be developed in 1984. At the same time we have forwarded the necessary information to possible foreign exhibitors who, we do not doubt, will participate in it to an equal or greater extent than in the past.

Director, Army Ordnance

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 66, 71, 72

[Interview with Brig Gen Julio Jara Ducaud, director, FAMAE (Army Ordnance)]

[Text] TECMIL: General, tell us a little bit about the history of FAMAE.

Jara: FAMAE has a history of 170 years, ever since it was established by Decree of the National Congress on 8 October 1811. We can therefore say that it was born along with Chile's independence. Responsibility for establishing a factory to work for the Patriotic Army, to make and repair weapons, was assigned to Deputy Francisco Ramon Vicuna who in the person of the clergyman Fra Luis Beltran found the ideal man with whom to start the production of weapons and equipment for the Patriotic Army.

Today, FAMAE has become a big military and metalworking outfit involved in the manufacture and sale of a varied range of military products based on modern technology with strict quality controls; guaranteeing total effectiveness on the domestic and international markets.

With the passage of time, FAMAE was modernized and also became a big metalworking and metallurgical industry outfit. Thanks to its great production versatility it participates successfully in foreign markets, providing a broad range of products and services for the mining industry, for the automotive industry, and for agribusiness.

TECMIL: During the last exhibition we had an opportunity to take a close look at FAMAE; we particularly noted the new mortars being produced there. General, please tell us a little bit about their development as well as some of the types of mortars and ammunition which FAMAE offers for export.

Jara: We developed the 60, 81, and 120-millimeter mortar family with their respective ammunition in our armament plants. This was basically due to the fact that our territory is suitable for the use of that weapon and at the same time it is very easily used by our soldiers because it can go into action quickly.

The 60-millimeter Commando-type mortar, weighing less than 8 kilograms, is rather short and has a simple aiming system; this makes it very efficient in providing fast and effective support for the Special Forces basically when it is to be used in short and violent combat actions at very short range.

The 81 and 120-millimeter mortars were introduced on the basis of lessons learned in our difficult terrain; their aiming and support systems were modified and they are now much more adaptable and versatile.

To underscore the importance assigned to this weapon, we produced the mortar firing simulator, a device which makes it possible to go through all training phases for the loader and the mortarman.

Concerning ammunition for larger weapons, we are making mortar ammunition for the 60, 81, and 120-millimeter mortars plus artillery ammunition.

60-millimeter mortar ammunition: It is intended for the model ML 61 AT, with a TNT charge, and it can be fired from Brandt Model 60/63 mortars, FAMAE mortars, and the 60-millimeter Commando mortar.

81-millimeter mortar ammunition: Here we have the model M.57 D-AT ammunition, charged with TNT; it can be fired from FAMAE mortars, Brandt mortars, N.A. mortars, or ECIA 1.15-meter mortars.

120-millimeter mortar ammunition: Here we have the Model 44/66, HE, charged with TNT; it can be fired from AM-50 Brandt mortars, ECIA mortars, and others.

105-millimeter artillery ammunition: At FAMAE we manufacture the HE model which can be used both in N.A. equipment and OTO-Melara equipment; it has an initial velocity of 473.5 meters per second and has a range of as much as 11,000 meters.

Aircraft ammunition: For the air force, FAMAE has specialized in the manufacture of the 3.5-kilogram and 70-kilogram aircraft antipersonnel bomb; these fragmentation bombs can be dropped from the aircraft by any means.

We also make other ammunition in our plants such as:

Ammunition for small arms: Among the most important ones we have cal. 32, 38, and cal. 9 mm Parabellum ammunition; their design and ballistic specifications are standardized so that they can be used for a wide variety of small arms, in other words, in addition to those manufactured by FAMAE, they can be used in hand-fired weapons from the United States, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and Japan.

Rifle and automatic weapon ammunition: We have the 7.62-millimeter x 51-millimeter NATO ammunition and that is the ammunition that is most frequently used right now in rifles and submachineguns of the most varied origins.

TECMIL: What FAMAE products do you consider most interesting, apart from these mortars?

Jara: We were also concerned with the development of the "portable missile launcher" or "the wire-guided missile launch platform." We make this product and we offer it on the market in three models, depending on their capacity:

- (a) The five-launcher platform; it is designed to be transported by and fired from a trailer;
- (b) The four-launcher platform is to be mounted on armored cars, trucks, etc.;
- (c) The three-launcher platform offers the advantage of 360-degree rotation and its easy handling enables us to use it from light vehicles.

The entire electric control system was controlled and manufactured by FAMAE; in addition to providing the reliability required for firing, in terms of the order in which the missiles comes out, it enables the gunner to be at an adequate distance from the launcher.

TECMIL: What other products does FAMAE turn out in addition to those mentioned earlier?

Jara: We can include the following lines in the varied range of military products we turn out.

Minor Weapons: Hand-Fired and Automatic Weapons

The cal. 32 revolver: This is a small arm manufactured of high-grade steel, including some microfusion parts and that makes for interchangeability of parts.

9-millimeter machine pistol: It was designed to be offered on the market as a versatile and easily handled weapon in terms of its weight and size. It is a recoilless weapon with a gas compensator, basically easy to maintain and

operate. It has a selector for firing individual rounds and for bursts. Its most significant characteristics are as follows: 9-millimeter Parabellum caliber; initial velocity 400 meters per second; rate of fire: 830 rounds per minute; effective range: 200 meters; clip capacity: 45 cartridges.

Combat Devices

Hand grenades: Here we have a model intended primarily for use by infantry units. This model is characterized by the inclusion of plastic parts, both in the fuse and in the body itself. Its explosive charge consists of TNT. The fuse is a time fuse with a delay of between 3 and 5 seconds. The attack grenade becomes a defense grenade by inserting a fragmented steel spiral of 150 splinters. It weighs 178 grams and its action radius is 10 meters.

Pressure-activated antipersonnel mine: It is intended to mine a field to prevent the passage of personnel and as a supplement of AT minefields. The plastic body is charged with TNT. A load of 2 kilograms suffices to activate it and its action radius in the normal position is 2 meters.

Traction-activated antipersonnel mine: This device performs a function similar to the previous one, with the only difference as to the way in which its fuse is activated. The high-impact plastic body and its explosive charge are the same. This mine weighs 200 grams.

AT mine: This device is provided with an instantaneous percussion fuse upon which a pressure plate acts. It is also equipped with a traction fuse. The main explosive charge is highly stable, its density is not hygroscopic and its charge is made to cast pentolite with a detonation velocity of 7,300 meters per second. Its total weight comes to 4 kilograms and 300 grams.

Counterinfiltration alarm cartridge: This device is intended to detect attempts at penetration, both during the day and at night; in addition to its luminous charge, there is an explosion at the end of the burning phase. The light which it produces is visible for a long distance and it lasts more than 20 seconds. It is provided with an instantaneous fuse which operates through traction and it is sealed hermetically to keep humidity out.

Directed charges: Their design is based on the principle of explosion propagation and the geometry involved; right now they are being series-produced by FAMAE and they have various uses, depending on the circumstances. They are basically designed for use against armored vehicles since the concentration of the explosions due to their conical shape enables the projectiles to penetrate steel with a thickness of more than 30 millimeters, upon being activated at a distance of 80-120 centimeters. It can be used laterally in narrow passages against the movement of vehicles or as an AT mine when the fuse's traction cable is adequately stretched. Its explosive consists of TNT.

Bangalore Torpedoes

They have two well-defined functions, in addition to those that are of concern to the Combat Engineers: Opening the way through barbed wire and removing

minefields. The main charge consists of Amatol and is reinforced at the ends by charges of cast pentolite. The tube design makes it possible longitudinally to connect as many as six units. Each unit is a little more than 1.5 meter long and weighs a total of 9 kilograms, of which 50 percent consists of explosives.

Side Arms: Knife, Atacama Corvo, and Curved Knife

Our soldiers are the product of the Spanish and Araucana warrior races; they have a great offensive spirit and determination for hand-to-hand combat; nothing is better than to include in their equipment a side arm which traditionally is called "Corvo." We also have the curved survival knife which is used by the Air Force and the Carabineers.

TECMIL: What programs does FAMAE have for the future?

Jara: The long history of FAMAE since its founding in terms of technology has featured permanent development and progress, with the help of highly specialized personnel, skills, knowledge, and training, leading to vast experience in the manufacture and sale of military products; this has made it possible for us to go abroad with the status of a modern and efficient industry.

For the future, FAMAE in its action programs contemplates continuing to supply the domestic market with military products of proven quality and to provide complete technical assistance; this will make it possible amply to meet the requirements of all the branches of national defense.

Looking at foreign trade, FAMAE is in a position to get into new markets by increasing its offer for the period of 1983-1985, including all of the products mentioned; this is why we are pursuing a modernization and technological progress plan in our military production lines so that they may become ever more efficient and competitive.

TECMIL: We learned that Cardoen Industries, you, ASMAR, and others are studying the possibility of putting together a sales enterprise abroad to promote all defense products turned out in Chile. What is FAMAE thinking about this project?

Jara: This project undoubtedly is good since it would permit the integration and supplementation of all industries which in Chile are devoted to the manufacture and development of defense equipment, either under the armed forces or in private hands. In our opinion, you get a lower penetration cost on foreign markets and greater sales coverage.

TECMIL: Is there anything else of interest to our magazine that you might wish to add?

Jara: I only want to thank the editors of the magazine TECNOLOGIA MILITAR for their kindness in giving us the opportunity to present a more in-depth picture of FAMAE today, with its history, its current activities, its technological advances, and its latest achievements in the area of military defense products.

Director, Naval Ordnance

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 74, 76

[Interview with RAdm Oscar Paredes, Director, ASMAR]

[Text] TECMIL: Admiral, tell us a little bit about the history of ASMAR.

Paredes: ASMAR was established as a Chilean government enterprise under a system of autonomous administration on 6 April 1960, taking over as its asset the installations of the arsenal belonging to the Navy of Chile for the purpose of repairing, careening, and building its naval unit, equally taking care of Chilean and foreign ships of any type, and pursuing research in the field of naval engineering.

The Talcahuano Shipyard, the biggest operated by ASMAR, was built starting in 1888 and its first drydock with a length of 180 meters was opened in 1892. A floating dock and a second drydock with a length of 260 meters were incorporated during the decade 1910-1920; the latter was built to careen the cruisers which the Navy of Chile had ordered from Great Britain before World War I.

After ASMAR took over the former arsenal, it launched a modernization plan intended, on the one hand, to increase its productivity, which enabled it to extend its nonmilitary field of activities which currently accounts for 50 percent of its work volume, and, on the other hand, technology to adapt its workshops to the important advances in combat units assigned to the Navy of Chile. This implies the complete remodeling of some workshops, such as the electronics, armament, and electricity workshops. At the same time we began to gradually develop shipbuilding capacities, during the decade of the 1960's going into the production of dragnet fishing vessels, lighters, and other simple vessels: More recently we have gone in for special types of vessels for offshore petroleum exploration, including a jackup-type platform, using the available slips built in 1978. The latest construction projects involve lighters of BATRAL [light transport vessel] type; right now we are building No 25, plus a new floating dock with a length of 167 meters and 10,000 tons lifting capacity for the port of Valparaiso.

Through our modernization plans, we trained our personnel on various levels and in various specialties, both at home and abroad; in addition to modern installations and machinery we now have personnel with a high professional skill level, suitable for operating our equipment.

This entire physical and human development reached its high point in the field of ship repairs with the refitting of a submarine of the "Oberon" class which was done during 1981.

As part of ASMAR's expansion into the nonmilitary shipbuilding industry, we have established sales offices abroad through well-situated and prestigious agents operating in areas of major maritime movements, such as New York, Hamburg, London, Oslo, Piraeus, Hongkong, and France.

TECMIL: Admiral, could you briefly sketch for us ASMAR capacities at this time?

Paredes: ASMAR has three shipyards located in Valparaiso, Magallanes, and Punta Arenas. The one in Talcahuano is the biggest and most important.

ASMAR Valparaiso

This shipyard's primary activity is to make repairs afloat and to provide services in specialties similar to industries in the metal working and mining fields.

It has various workshops to meet requirements of ships arriving in port, the most important of which are: Machine tools, general mechanics, boilers, internal combustion, electricity and electronics, and pipes.

ASMAR Punta Arenas

It has a shipway with a width of 48 meters and can take care of vessels of up to 1,200 tons deadweight.

This shipyard is doing work afloat and is also serving the industries ashore in the area.

The most important workshops are as follows: General mechanics, boilers and steel plate, machine tools, internal combustion, electricity and electronics, pipes.

ASMAR Talcahuano

It has the following installations to repair, careen, and build ships:

A drydock with a length of 180 meters, a width of 21 meters, a depth of 12 meters and a useful capacity of 15,000 tons deadweight, with 15-ton and 10-ton portal cranes.

A drydock with a length of 250 meters, a width of 2.1 meters, a depth of 14.5 meters, and a useful capacity of 80,000 deadweight tons, with 50-ton, 30-ton, and 15-ton portal cranes.

Two floating docks with a length of 121 meters, a width of 16.5 meters, a depth of 11.5 meters, and a lifting capacity of 3,500 tons.

A floating dock with a length of 66 meters, a width of 10.6 meters, a depth of 7 meters, and a useful lifting capacity of 1,000 tons.

For shipbuilding, it has a launchway with a length of 161 meters and a width of 34 meters, plus two 50-ton cranes.

There is also a mole and there are tieup places with a total 1,350 meters and variable depths of 8 and 9 meters.

To meet the requirements of ship repair, careening, and shipbuilding, it has the following workshops: Machine tools, general mechanics, internal combustion, hull and superstructure, boilers, electricity, electronics, steel, metal structures, foundry, and armament for the Navy's requirements.

As for technological capacities, we can single out here the careening process using high-pressure water jets, abrasive sanding, and painting without air [non-spray painting], processes for the recovery of electric motors through the Ayrodev system, processes for the manufacture of printed electronic circuits, machinery, high-precision tools with digital measurement and metallurgical foundry processes, heat treatment and welding, permitting the manufacture and repair of spare parts.

The available technological capacities enabled ASMAR to enter into agreements as an authorized repair facility with companies such as Sulzer, Raytheon, Hatlapa, Mitsubishi, Sotrec, Sperry, Westfalia Separator, Siemens AG [Incorporated], Burmeister and Wain, Thomson CSF, Brisoneau and Lotz.

TECMIL: At FIDA-82 we saw the new multipurpose radar developed by ASMAR. Tell us a little bit about the development of this project and its prospects. Is ASMAR interested in exporting it?

Paredes: Since ASMAR began the development of radar systems to modernize the old equipment used in national defense several years ago, the enterprise has acquired a technology of its own in the design and manufacture of a large number of electronic circuits and mechanical devices applicable to radar; this has made it possible successfully to meet the initial requirements of the users of these sophisticated systems; in this way we were able to win prestige and recognition from those users in this field.

Fully aware of this success and the varied radar requirements in the defense area and other fields, the enterprise president in April 1981 approved the program for the design and development of a radar system which was to be ready to be exhibited in March 1982 at FIDA-82. We immediately began to purchase basic components and, as we advanced in the design phase, we supplemented the special purchases by prefabricating the printed circuits and by doing the metal work until we were able to put the radar system together just a few days before the exhibit, in other words, in February 1982.

Prospects

The radar system was developed under the criterion of both physical and functional modularity so that its parts were mostly basic subsystems; using a high degree of commonality of components, they can be organized in the proper arrangement which will make it possible to accomplish the most varied functions in the most varied environments; this reduces the big logistic problem of countries that need a small number but a wide variety of equipment units. The applications of this radar system are ideal in the field of air, ground, and naval defense, in air traffic control, and in the support for military forces subjected to air attack.

Exploitation

ASMAR has a special interest in exploiting and selling this development both at home and abroad because it meets the essential requirements of high-yield search radar systems at a very convenient price.

TECMIL: In March we were able to witness the launching of the new BATRAL-type landing craft built by ASMAR for the Navy of Chile. Is ASMAR interested in exporting this type of vessel?

Paredes: ASMAR is in a position to build vessels such as craft of the BATRAL type along with combat units up to the size of corvettes; its achievements include a subchaser. Here we have agreements with prestigious and highly qualified German, Spanish, and British shipyards, just to mention a few. Naturally, there is interest in exporting to friendly countries and as a matter of fact we have taken some steps with the idea of expanding the existing agreements and meeting possible requests in this fashion.

Concerning the BATRAL-type craft, the engineering contract in one of the clauses includes basic mechanics which would permit the construction and exporting of these units to navies of friendly countries that use similar types of vessels, such as France and Chile.

TECMIL: What projects does ASMAR have for the near and not so near future?

Paredes: Domestically, looking at the shipyards as such, we are concerned with the development of capacities and technologies in line with the changes in the requirements for repairing the vessels of the Navy of Chile and domestic and foreign vessels. Here we are continuously making investments. As important projects in this area we might mention the project for a new floating dock in association with Bazan of Spain, to provide services in the port of Valparaiso which does not have a dock at this time even though it is the country's most heavily used port; next we have the project for the expansion of our shipyard in Magallanes so as to give it a greater capacity for making repairs in an area of active merchant vessel movement as well as the project for the modernization of processes in docks to speed up repairs on merchant vessels.

Looking at products, we have plans primarily to increase the activity of the naval shipbuilding yard which will soon have new supplementary workshops that will increase its steel processing capacity. In the area of repairs, we plan to use the idle capacities of some shipyards to process series products for the military or civilian market.

Cardoen Industries, Arms Manufacturer

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82 pp 76, 79

[Text] Realizing that it is urgent to make an effort to develop the nation's military industry and increasingly to reduce excessive dependence on foreign suppliers, the government provided an incentive for growing participation by

private enterprise in all production areas. Incentives were also provided for private participation in the military industry. Many enterprises went into this area in 1978 for the first time and here we might particularly single out Explosivos Industriales Cardoen Ltda. [Limited] because of the high quality and low prices of its product.

Since the government wanted these enterprises to be self-supporting, without any need for government subsidies, the outfit was authorized to export and in this connection with permission was given for the promotion of its products abroad. In this way it is hoped that the production level can be raised and that projects, which cannot be sustained by domestic consumption alone, can be financed.

Cardoen began by making use of its extensive knowledge in explosives, making small grenades, mines, and aircraft bombs for use by hand. After that it improved the quality of these items and launched a vast research and development program which made it possible considerably to diversify its production; right now it is even setting up a plant for armored vehicles.

Products

The PJ-1 bomb. The manual PJ-1 bomb is a small but potent device which is dropped by hand and which makes it possible to convert all civil aviation into light bombers. Helicopters and transport aircraft can also be turned into improvised bombers, going after targets of opportunity, while they perform their specific missions. The bomb has been a big local and export success for use in antiguerrilla operations. Its low cost permits its massive use.

Grenades. Cardoen has developed three varieties of hand grenades to meet different requirements. One of them is the conventional United States type of grenade in the shape of a pineapple, with big prefragmented splinters made of forged steel. It is equipped with a hermetic fuse which does not release any smoke and it is absolutely silent as the delayed-action pin is pulled. This fuse can be removed by unscrewing it and it can be replaced with traction or pressure primers which are used to make small mines and boobytraps.

Later on, it developed a dual-purpose grenade with prefragmented casing that could be removed as needed with the object of using it for offensive or defensive purposes. This grenade also has a base in the shape of a hollow cone so that it can be used against armored vehicles through the hollow-charge Monroe effect.

Finally the outfit developed a small hand grenade for commandoes which, because of its smaller volume and lighter weight can be carried in large quantities. Although somewhat smaller, its fuse works on the same principle as the others. It is also removable and it can be replaced with pressure or traction primers to make boobytraps.

Mines. Initially, the outfit made a square mine called AP-1 which was quite big and the upper part of which was provided with a prefragmented steel plate with the explosive below and the fuse being installed on the side. This mine was replaced later on by the AP-2 mine which is quite smaller in terms of

size and weight; its effects were similar, both against personnel and against vehicles. Its smaller size and lighter weight make it cheaper and much lighter which is why it can be transported in large quantities. This mine is also completely made of plastic to make it undetectable. The directional anti-personnel mine of the Claymore type underwent a similar development process; it projects splinters at an angle of 60 degrees.

To complete the line, Cardoen later made a powerful and original AT mine which required numerous tests and adjustments. This mine was produced in large quantities until it was decided to replace it with a plastic mine for which the standard American model, the M-19 type, was used. Making such well-known mines facilitates their use and sale. The plastic mine is undetectable.

In the line of explosive products for use by infantry, Cardoen is also producing explosive pipes of the "bangalore torpedo" type along with various explosives for commandos and others.

Cluster bombs. The great success of the manual PJ-1 aircraft bomb persuaded Cardoen to develop a bigger device that could also be used by smaller aircraft, in keeping with the concept of utilizing all aircraft normally available in countries on a lower development level so they may be used if necessary in an emergency.

For this purpose, a survey and tests of various ideas were started; one of these ideas was pushed to its final stage, giving rise to the PH-1 cluster type bomb weighing only 55 kilograms (something like 100 pounds).

This fiberglass bomb carries inside 16 smaller PJ-1 bombs. The bomb opens a few seconds after being dropped from the aircraft due to the action of two delayed-action fuses (one in the nose and the other in the tail). It scatters 16 PJ-1 bombs which, due to the rotation effect imparted by the shape of the tail, imparts kinetic energy and scatters the bombs widely, beating an area in excess of 2,000 square meters with great antipersonnel, antivehicular, and incendiary effects (the latter two effects are optional).

This 100-pound bomb was subjected to very careful tests before being accepted. This is an absolutely original model, patented by Cardoen, which was to be perfected to the maximum extent. This bomb has recently gone into series production and its capacity is being increased with a small new antipersonnel and armor-piercing bomb.

The organization also designed a 500-pound cluster bomb with fins that can be deployed during launch, imparting a strong rotation effect to it; it opens in the air and through kinetic energy scatters something like 300 antipersonnel and armor-piercing bombs, striking areas extending from 6,000 square meters to 10,000 square meters. This bomb could be used by jet aircraft and even supersonic aircraft.

General-purpose bombs. At this time, Cardoen is going into the field of developing standard aircraft bombs of the MK-1 type weighing 205 pounds, MK-82 weighing 500 pounds, and MK-83, weighing 1,000 pounds.

These bombs can be used in various ways, depending upon the fuse and the fin employed. There is a conventional directional fin and another braking fin which quickly comes out to the rear of the launching aircraft to prevent the explosion from hitting the aircraft during ground-level attacks. The fuses can be delayed action or percussion fuses, depending upon the use.

Armored Vehicle. Just 2 years ago, Cardoen took a big step here which meant going into the field of multipurpose armored vehicle production. As we pointed out in the article published in TECNOLOGIA MILITAR, No 4, 1981, Cardoen picked the Pirana model of the Swiss MOWAG factory after practically evaluating all armored vehicles produced in the Western world. The 6 x 8 model is currently being produced in series in the new plant for armored vehicles located in the country's northern part. The factory also made a 4 x 4 prototype of the same vehicle and both were demonstrated with various optional weapons as well as in the personnel carrier version, plus the repair shop, ambulance, communications, and other versions.

Cardoen also developed a noteworthy armored personnel carrier for use in rapid deployment forces which was called the VTP-2. It is based on a UNIMOG chassis, with a 120-horsepower Daimler-Benz engine. It has a spacious interior to carry soldiers and it can also carry various optional AT, AA, and antipersonnel weapons.

The factory is also completing the development of an armored truck called VTP-1 and a halftrack for use in desert or swamp areas.

As we can see, Cardoen has achieved a vast spectrum of military products. They are designed to meet the needs of Chile and those governments that want to maximize the military output of their armed forces at minimum costs.

Santiago Air Show

Bonn TECNOLOGIA MILITAR in Spanish May 82, pp 107, 108, 110, 114

[Text] With the second part of FIDA-82 we complete the presentation of the Second International Air Show held in Santiago, Chile last March. Since it was impossible to describe all firms that showed up for FIDA-82, the selection made at random should give the reader a good idea of the quality of the participating firms.

Although its name linked it with the army, FAMAE of Chile is involved in a very vast field of civilian and military manufacturing activities. FAMAE is an outfit that was born during Chile's struggle for independence at the beginning of the 19th century. Its original mission, which was to supply the army and navy, has been expanded so that its five manufacturing plants today cover a broad range of products extending from weapons all the way to rolled steel, such as tools and equipment as well as materials for industry and agriculture. In the armament field, it covers just about anything, from caliber conversion to the manufacture of various types of land mines, ammunition, grenades, and fuses, bombs for the air force, naval torpedoes and torpedoes for the

destruction of barbed wire obstacles, minefields and demolition, hand-fired weapons, infiltration alerts, machine gun tripods, and rocket launching devices, mortars, and engine test simulators. In the civilian area, the two major activities of FAMAE involve the production of Andes Sam hand tools, monkeywrenches, screw drivers, hammers, pliers, etc., agricultural implements, such as picks, shovels, cultivators, etc. A large part of the FAMAE products, both military and civilian, were shown.

EMBRAER (Brazilian Aeronautic Company, Incorporated) in any case is Brazil's aviation industry establishment although there are naturally other very good enterprises in that country which produce aircraft. EMBRAER, which is only a little more than 12 years old, got into the world market with its aircraft in the Bandeirante family (EMB-110P1, the "fast-change" commuter aircraft, the EMB-110P2 commuter, the EMB-111 maritime surveillance aircraft, and the EMB 110k1 military transport aircraft); these aircraft today fly in many countries. But this family of commuter, transport, and surveillance aircraft is only one branch of the interesting EMBRAER family. For example we have here the EMB20 1A Ipanema, a small but sturdy aircraft for agriculture which can carry a spray or powder load of up to 1,653 pounds; the EMB-121 Xingu, a turboprop (propjet) executive aircraft which has been greatly improved and which was chosen both by military organizations and by civilian outfits. The EMB-312, a military trainer and ground support aircraft built in the light of the lack of experience on the part of student pilots as well as with a view to aerobatic maneuvers; the EMB-120 Brasilia, a new twin turboprop, 30-seat aircraft used as commuter, cargo, and military transport plane; and the EMB-326GB Xavante, built under license (AerMacchi of Italy) which can also be used as a trainer or as a ground support aircraft. EMBRAER has for many years maintained very close relations in the license production field with Piper Aircraft Co of the United States.

IDIC (Research and Control Institute) of Chile was established in 1911 for the purpose of controlling the quality of domestically produced civilian and military products. The institute is the only American member of the CIP (Permanent International Commission) with headquarters in Belgium which tests portable weapons; it is also a member of ASM (American Society for Metals) and ASTM (American Society of Testing for Materials); it is an affiliate of the INN (National Standardization Institute). IDIC membership in this latter organization is the basis for its recognition as an official quality certification agency in Chile. Its personnel force consists of military and civilian engineers many of whom completed post graduate courses in the United States and Europe, as well as highly specialized technicians who graduated from domestic universities. The various divisions of the IDIC include metallurgy, chemistry, research and control on foods, textiles, standardization and control, ballistics, leather and shoes.

SAF, the Air Photography Service of the Chilean Air Force, presented some of its modern and sophisticated equipment items along with samples of many of its photographs, maps, etc. The SAF recently put into operation an advanced digital processing system for images obtained by remote sensors, facilitating the digital analysis of all air photography information received by the outfit to date, as well as the analysis of the information received through satellite transmissions, for example, LANDSAT, among others, and other types of remote

sensors. The inclusion of this new system however does not mean that the multitude of traditional services performed by SAF has in any way been reduced or interrupted; this includes services such as color and black-white multistrip aerial photography, orthophotography, photo restitution, photo interpretation, aerial prospecting for natural resources (magnetometry, scintillometry).

ASMAR, the most facility for the construction and repair of vessels in Chile, presented numerous items, the most exciting of which undoubtedly was the prototype of a new medium-range radar mostly designed and produced by the agency itself for air search, as well as TCI and MTI digital printed circuits, plus other highly specialized projects in the electronics field. But ASMAR activities really go far beyond that and include the production of landing vessels (the most recent of which was launched in March 1982), 4 x 4 and 6 x 6 armored amphibious vehicles, offshore drilling platforms, merchant vessels, floating docks, and fire control systems designed by the agency, digital electronic equipment, electronic radar amplifiers, plus routine vessel repairs, etc. For more information on ASMAR and other main defense installations in Chile, see the article on Chile's defense industry on page 52 [of original].

CASA (Aeronautical Constructions, Incorporated) of Spain presented its C-212 Aviocar, a multipurpose STOL transport aircraft, which has been very successful, as well as the C-101 Aviojet, a trainer and ground attack aircraft. The C-212, an Uruguayan maritime surveillance version, of which one was displayed on the FIDA flight line, is a light transport aircraft powered by two Garrett TPE 331-5-251C turboprop engines. The aircraft can operate from unimproved runways and its belly cargo hatch facilitates the loading of voluminous bulk cargo and air drops. CASA has also sold 30 of these Aviocars to the United States; it also mentioned license production plans for the aircraft in the United States. Aviocar can also be used for medical, photographic, and navigation training purposes. The FACH has a license production agreement with CASA for the production of an improved version of the C-101 (the Halcon in Chile) which was originally designed and produced for the Spanish Air Force. The C-101 is a modular-design, easily maintained aircraft. Six fixed points under the wings are available for external cargo. Machine guns or a cannon can be installed in the compartment under the fuselage, if necessary; the same applies to ECM equipment and photographic reconnaissance equipment for reconnaissance photography. Overall, the improved version of the C-101--which was also displayed at the FIDA--offers much better performance than the original aircraft.

The School of Engineering, Civil and Geographic Engineering Department, University of Santiago Chile, was represented at FIDA with its equipment for aerial photography and satellite image interpretation. The research conducted by the university's department includes areas such as remote sensors, gravimetry, location of investment sites, national and regional planning, and the vegetation map of Chile, as well as the microclimatology of the metropolitan region, soil use and automated cartographic programming. These studies relate to aviation in the areas of aerial photogrammetry, remote sensors, photo interpretation, restitution, geophysics, astronomy, and, according to all appearances, the students who manned the stand had very interesting discussions with other exhibitors and civilians and military personnel visiting the exposition.

TADIRAN, a 20-year-old Israeli firm, participated in FIDA with on-board, air and ground communications systems; security systems for communications, and the data-link system. In general, however, the company has a very broad electronics program which covers all standard HF, VHF, and UHF military frequencies, even in the microwave and field telephone region. It is also active in the production of RPV Mastiff; in the area of EW systems (COMINT & ELINT), and in the production and sale of CITROSTART, an original system for starting engines with friction rings. Here are some of the products and systems turned out by TADIRAN: Air defense system; C³ test stations; telecommunications systems; communications control consoles; field operations centers and command centers; RAS, a powerful ECM receiving station; SEC-17, a high-security code system for UHF/FM and microwave radio telephone or cable connection; ARC-240, an air-transported radio system which covers the UHF band; HF-700, a series of advanced-configuration radio systems adaptable for backpack, vehicles, fixed stations, shelters, and for naval use; carbon-zinc, manganese, nickel-cadmium batteries and primary and secondary lead-zinc batteries; microminiature quartz crystals for AM, FM, SSB, FSK, and digital applications; hybrid thick and thin film microcircuits, made to measure, etc.

CECSA (Electronic Systems, Incorporated), of Spain, engages in a broad sphere of activities including the manufacture of electronic computer equipment (hardware); development of programs (software); systems integration, training, and documentation; technical assistance and maintenance in the civil aviation, defense, data processing, and communications sectors. The most outstanding CECSA products displayed at FIDA were as follows: (1) Simulators permitting flight training for pilots, air traffic control and air tactics training as well as combat training; (2) the CPR-90 console which reflects a visual image of radar information and/or data from a data bank; and (3) the IRS-10, the secondary radar/IFF system which transmits and/or receives questions and/or answers in SSR/IFF code. The military version of this equipment can be used for interrogations in IFF Mark X and Mark XII and is completely compatible with operations in Mode 4.

The British Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd enterprise presented items such as navigation systems for helicopters, automatic map readers, radio communication and testing systems, LAPADS and TPS aiming systems for maritime patrol aircraft. However, the range of products and services provided by Marconi really includes all services in the electronics field. Here are some of the well-known names that bear the Marconi brand: The Mk 24 MOD 0 Tigerfish, a weapon which has been in service in the Royal Navy for many years; the integrated Hydroplot hydrography system and the navigation system for ocean survey vessels of the "Hecla" class of the RN; the MORCOS (mortar firing data computer); the AMETS system (military weather information system); active and semiactive search radars for projectiles such as the Sea Skua and the Sky Flash; advanced coding system; the MARVOX vocoder; the MSDS thermal imagers; the ground terminal of the compact satellite, and many others.

EISA (Industrial Experiments, Incorporated), of Spain, is a firm specializing in the production of specific military equipment and especially naval fire control systems. The EISA activities also include research and development of new equipment items and instruments for military use, such as, for example,

a downable target to train gunners, a miniradar and hyperfrequency barrier, and a laser telemeter. Although EISA did not have a booth at FIDA, it was represented by the representatives of ATECHMA (Spanish Technical for Aerospace Materiel Construction).

ATECMA is an umbrella organization for a number of Spanish aerospace industry establishments; it was present at FIDA to speak for those of its members who not able to make the trip. Many of the firms constituting this organization were heavily involved in the aeronautical field and fall within the small and medium-size categories. Many of them are still not well-known internationally. Others, such as Marconi Espanola S.A., are national members of big international consortiums. Let us take a brief look at the products offered by the enterprises: Explosivos Alaveses, S.A., has specialized in aeronautical armament and signal lights; SASPA is specializing in parachutes and rescue equipment; Spanish Marconi is turning out navigation and communications equipment; Bressel turns out various types of engine testing equipment; AISA is in structural work and in the conversion of light aircraft and helicopters; Senner does engineering work on space projects, right now, on Arienne; ISA works in pipes of all kinds; and EISA and EESA are in electronics; CECSA works in radars; S. A. Olabour is in administration in this field; Sanchez Quinones is in precision machinery; Tecnica de Motor works on various types of equipment for engines; RADAIR is connected with aircraft travel; El Basa works in electronic circuits and circuit cards; Airtech is a mixed Spanish-Indonesian enterprise which was formed to develop and sell domestic products, particularly the CN-235; and CASA specializes in the study, planning, and design of aircraft, construction and testing of aircraft, aeronautical instrument testing, aviation engine maintenance, as well as national and international projects for space (see the separate report).

CEV (Valparaiba Explosives Company), of Brazil, was present at FIDA through its Tec Harsheim Representaciones Ltda., of Santiago. The company's products that were most discussed included the colored smoke hand grenade, model M5-CEV, as well grenades for visual signals; the 3.5-inch HE Mi-CEV AT rocket which is effective against tanks, armored vehicles, and fortifications; the M-3 offensive/defensive grenade with M9-CEV or M9 Al-CEV time fuse whose offensive or defensive use can be easily selected through a fragmentation sleeve, and the HE antipersonnel M2-CEV rifle grenade which can also be used against concrete or light armor with a thickness of up to 2 inches.

Hio Ki of Japan, another firm represented by Intronica de Chile Ltda., is a company which has specialized in the design and construction of analog and digital electrical testers, measurement instruments for electronic applications, and recorders for electronic equipment, some of which were shown at FIDA.

In the camouflage field, Oellerking of West Germany, a company with an agency in Chile, presented information on its IR camouflage programs. The firm is currently making nets in all sizes consisting of high-strength Trevira material coated on both sides. These camouflage nets are being used by a number of armies throughout the world. This particular type of Trevira can be painted to provide an optical camouflage effect, providing concealment from any observer within the visible radiation range between the UB and/or IB ranges;

it can be impregnated to enable it to resist CW agents. (A report on this particular type of camouflage was published in the companion magazine of TECNOLOGIA MILITAR, that is, WEHRTECHNIK, No 4, 1981.)

DIAB-BARRACUDA AB, of Sweden, was also present at FIDA with its range of camouflage products. The Barracuda camouflage material is said to be ideal for vehicles, weapons, and similar items and for general use. Certain types of this material are also suitable for rainwear, uniform articles, and clothing. The Barracuda cover material, printed in colors, has a surface which can be completely matt and which can be welded, boiled, or cemented. The company's camouflage net is made of strips with a width of 1.7 meters. The concealment material, which is made of unreinforced PVC film, is cemented on one side of these strips which are then sewed together to form a net that assumes the desired shape and size. These nets are cut to the client's specifications so that one can have nets for steel helmets and nets capable of covering a permanent military installation; as far as the weather is concerned, the nets are available for use in climates extending from the extremes of the Arctic to the Tropics.

Complejo Quimico Industrial del Ejercito [Chemical Industry Complex of the Army] is a military-type enterprise meeting the requirements of the service and participating actively in the country's industrial development especially in the chemical sector. The enterprise directly supports economic and technological development and has supplemented civilian and military efforts to achieve excellent efficiency and quality in its products. CQIE [Chemical Industry Complex of the Army] maintains technical development exchange in the area of new research with its suppliers, customers, and both national and foreign agencies. CQIA makes different types of items, such as nitrocellulose, which can be used in various ways in different materials. It also produces various types of powder for different calibers, such as for pistols, revolvers, rifles, powder for additional mortar charges, CQ-5.50 blasting caps for infantry ammunition and powder for the 155/38-millimeter howitzer.

The products offered by CQIE on the market include some of the following advantages: promptness in delivery of supplies; immediate technical assistance; less chance of stock deterioration since the storage period is reduced.

EESA (Electronic Equipment, Incorporated) is an enterprise active in the civilian and military fields whose basic objectives include direct access to the highest-level vanguard technology and maintenance of international product quality as well as competitive prices. The activity areas include production for defense as well as military communications, particularly the production of the PRC 349 unit with the CA 349 amplifier, proving a radio telephone output capacity of up to 30 watts standard, the CB02 battery charger which is used simultaneously to charge five BCC348A batteries used in radio telephones.

The firm also makes radar detectors and modules for the Cyrano radar. In electronics for ammunition, the production line includes proximity fuses, submarine mines with a combined magnetic and acoustic effect against ships and submarines, as well as automatic torpedo detectors.

Civilian products cover three specific areas: Communications, professional radio and television, and civil aviation. In the communications area, the outfit supplements military activities with a line of equipment covering the requirements of the security forces. This area also includes the current production of complete closed-circuit television systems including cameras, monitors, and accessories. In the radio and TV area, we have the production of transmitters with various capacities and in the civil aviation area we have the production of air traffic control systems and weather probes.

The company has a quality control department which has the personnel and equipment to guarantee the product quality demanded by military standards.

Quickie Aircraft Corp produces the "do-it-yourself" model in a single-seat version (Q-1) and a two-seat version (Q-2). The Q-1 Quickie was presented at FIDA. It has a fuel capacity of 8 gallons and uses up 1-1 1/2 gallons per hour. The aircraft weighs 240 pounds and can carry additional weight of up to 280 pounds. The ceiling of the Q-1 is 12,000 feet. It has a range of 600 miles, a climbing speed of 325 feet per minute, and a maximum speed of 130 miles per hour. The engine capacity is 18 horsepower and the average fuel consumption is 100 miles per gallon in the economical flight mode. The Quickie can be built at home. The options include a 22-horsepower engine (140 miles per hour) which increases the ceiling to 15,000 feet, plus a climbing speed of 600 feet per minute. The Q-1 model costs approximately \$5,500. The two-seat Quickie (Q-2) weighs 525 pounds and has a total weight 1,000 pounds. Its 64-horsepower engine gives it a maximum speed of 180 miles per hour, its ceiling is 15,000 feet, and it has a range of 1,100 miles. The fuel capacity of the Q-2 is 20 gallons and it consumes between 3 1/2 and 5 gallons per hour. The model's fuselage costs approximately \$6,000 while the complete model costs approximately \$10,200. The management of Quickie is at Mojave Airport, Mojave, Ca.

Conclusion

When questioned by telephone for a report for EL MERCURIO concerning the significance he assigned to FIDA-82, Roberto Vinco, of the General Air Office in Paris, replied: "It is the Le Bourget of Latin America." He might as well have said it is "Le Bourget of America" because FIDA is the only aeronautical exposition held in the Western Hemisphere which has the same broad range as the two European giants, that is, Le Bourget and Farnborough.

It would undoubtedly take a long and complex answer to explain why Chile--a relatively small country by Western Hemisphere standards--can devise, implement, and pursue the decision of establishing Santiago as the site of one of the most important international air shows. But perhaps an indication of the importance which Chile assigns to the field of aeronautics can be found in the following words spoken by Air Force Gen Carlos Desgroux Camus, president of FIDA-82, during his opening address: "In a country with a vast and difficult geography, it is necessary to develop in its inhabitants a national air consciousness which will provide impetus for the integration, development, and utilization of air space." For anyone who is familiar with Chile's particular geography, it is obvious how important the role of commercial and military aircraft in this

country is; for those who are familiar with the vast areas that are still uninhabited throughout the world, it is equally obvious that all forms of aviation will play a major role in human activities in the future.

To make sure that FIDA will be the biggest possible success, the FACH went through its personnel roster and, regardless of the duty assignment, summoned to Santiago those men and women who were best qualified in terms of training, talent, and/or experience, to meet the requests, expectations, and hopes of the visiting representatives, exhibitors, and newsmen. FACH commander and junta member, Air Force Gen Fernando Matthei and his second-in-command at this time, Aviation Gen Javier Lopetegui Torres, were available to talk with the guests and exhibitors with FIDA practically every day. FIDA President General Desgroux and his second-in-command, FIDA executive director Col Patricio Araya Ugalde, along with the staff of FIDA, spent many hours every day at the show and the same is true of Aviation Gen Felix Dreyer, CG, General Aircraft Depot, and permanent supervisor of the Pillan Project, as well as Col Edgardo Ceballos, commander, Maintenance Wing, FACH.

The results of this overall effort by the organizing institution were obvious from the very beginning. FIDA-82 was a success in terms of organization. There is no doubt about that. And it was a success concerning the achievement of assembling exhibitors, foreign representatives, members of the press, and members of the FACH, either at El Bosque, where the FIDA was held, or at cocktail parties, receptions, dinners, or anywhere else. As of now it is not known whether the firms were successful in making sales or whether they had any success in their efforts to lay the foundations for future sales. But this is a factor which can never be guaranteed, neither at Le Bouget, nor at Farnborough.

The next FIDA, the Third International Air Show, is scheduled for 3-11 March 1984, likewise at the El Bosque Air Base, Santiago, Chile. And, unless the world starts turning backward, it is the belief of this writer in the meantime that FACH will once again at least exceed its own expectations and that FIDA-84 will be an even bigger success.

5058

CSO: 3348/20

LEFTIST LEADER SEES OPPORTUNITIES IN ECONOMIC CRISIS

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANA in Spanish Aug 82 pp 3-5

[Interview with Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], by Carmen Gonzalez; date and place not specified]

[Text] The image of a bloodthirsty terrorist, which the official Chilean information media have propagated, has nothing to do with the real man, with his convincing manner of speech, a smile always on his lips, and who enjoys such human pleasures as kissing his daughters before they go to sleep or applauding a good joke by his wife.

One of the men most wanted by the Chilean security services, Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile, is amused to admit that the first persons to influence him in his decision to devote himself to the political struggle were the North American priests at one of the high schools he attended during his youth. He says that they helped him to know what Chilean realities were.

Prior to that he had been expelled from a school operated by a British religious community. "They were very bad, but that also helped me a lot since it created a spirit of solidarity among my classmates who suffered with me from that climate of individualism and competition and which gave us a distorted view of reality. I became a rebel, I did many bad things against them, and finally they threw me out. After that I entered another high school, which was run by priests who were concerned with social issues. That had a great impact on me and helped me a great deal."

Later the Cuban Revolution influenced him. "I had the good luck of being able to come to Cuba when I was fairly young, on my own. I spent a year working on a farm whose administrator spent a great deal of time in teaching me and explaining everything to me. This was a tremendous, revolutionary experience, which contributed substantially to my development. I returned to Chile already convinced that I had to participate in the people's struggle in my country.

"It was then that I entered the Socialist Youth, perhaps also stimulated by family influences. I had the good luck to become acquainted with Miguel

(Enriquez, secretary general of the MIR, killed in action in Santiago, Chile, in 1974), who beyond a doubt was the person who had the greatest influence on me."

After a short period in exile, Pascal Allende returned to Chile at the beginning of 1974 to lead resistance activities. Coming out of this completely clandestine status, he appeared once again publicly in Mexico in May 1982 to attend a meeting of the Chilean leftist parties.

When I asked him if he is not afraid that the police forces of his country might try to kill him abroad, as they had already tried to do in Costa Rica in 1976, he said: "There are risks which you have to run, and, in any case, we will take our precautions."

[Question] How do you explain the fact that, despite your being one of the men most sought after by the police, you were able to remain for so long a time in clandestine status in Chile?

[Answer] Because there has been a rather substantial change in the situation affecting the struggle against the dictatorship since the military coup d'etat of September 1973. At that time we were living through a period of defeat, when our organizations were very weak, because we had been dealt a tremendous blow.

I was in Chile from the time of the coup d'etat until 1975. The clandestine life was very difficult, there was a great deal of fear, the situation involved great insecurity, and we were subject to constant attack. It was not easy to find someone who was willing to hide you in his house or move you in his car from one place to another.

That situation changed after 1978. At that time, along with the reactivation of the mass movement and the development of armed resistance, the people began to express a different attitude. Fear had begun to disappear and the possibility of finding assistance was expanding steadily. The resistance activity of the MIR was winning the support and the sympathy of the movement of the masses.

I would say that the fundamental reason for my survival for so long a time, not only in my case but also in the case of other comrades who were as much sought after by the police as I, was the support of the people. Clandestine life is immersed in a great feeling of antidictatorial feeling which is expressing itself with growing strength in the various sectors of Chilean society.

Of course, the experience gained by victorious revolutionary movements also counted, as did the development and application of that kind of skill that pertains to clandestine life. Furthermore, we have already detected and punished several attempts at infiltration by the enemy.

The Worst Crisis

[Question] On various occasions you have stated that the Chilean military regime is faced with the worst crisis of the last few years. Why this crisis and what consequences will it have?

[Answer] Since the crisis of the 1930's no economic crisis experienced in Chile has had the impact of the present one. In the first place it affects the workers. The indicator which best shows the drama of the situation is unemployment, which presently affects 25 percent of the working force.

This means that, including the families which depend on each worker, about 4 million people out of a total population of 11 million are directly affected by unemployment.

However, the economic crisis has also affected the middle and petty bourgeoisie. Therefore, we say that this has created a situation of national emergency in the country. Housing, health, education--all aspects of life have been worsened by government policy, which fundamentally tries to defend the interests of the big monopolistic and financial groups rather than try to ease the effects of the crisis on the people.

This crisis has produced a broad feeling of discontent, of social convergence. Therefore, we say that this situation offers favorable conditions for the parties of the left to unify their activity and develop a program of action under the circumstances which will provide a people's solution to the crisis.

A people's solution can be nothing other than its transformation from a socioeconomic crisis into the political crisis of the regime, into the weakening and destabilization of the government through an offensive struggle which is also social and political, naturally, through the development of a people's war, which will let us advance more quickly toward the overthrow of the tyrannical government.

In another way the economic and social crisis has also had an impact on the ruling classes because the contradictions among the different sectors of the bourgeoisie which support the dictatorship have increased. Therefore, a process of internal weakening has occurred which has taken the political initiative from the military regime.

[Question] Does the latest cabinet change by Augusto Pinochet have some connection with the situation which you describe?

[Answer] Clearly, it means the establishment of a war cabinet, as it is almost totally made up of military officers. Furthermore, it reflects the inability of the dictatorship to develop a greater consensus among the sectors which support it. It also reflects the need to have recourse to violence more than ever, to repression, to the armed forces as the only prop which makes it possible to maintain the present regime.

[Question] And what consequences could this cabinet reshuffle have for the resistance movement?

[Answer] Of course, the new minister of the interior, Air Force Brig Gen Enrique Montero, has already answered your question. When he assumed his new duties, he declared that he had come to fight against the MIR, communism and subversion. The very appointment of Montero, who has been Pinochet's man in the handling of the apparatus of repression in Chile, indicates the objective of this ministry: war against the people. The official economic policy is so much against the people that it will require an increase in the repression.

[Question] What is the platform of national salvation which the MIR is proposing to the other parties of the left and the antidictatorship forces?

[Answer] The MIR has always had a democratic and revolutionary struggle program. In our view, this program summarizes the central aspects of the struggle against the dictatorship. Within that program are such points as the establishment of a popular, democratic, and revolutionary government; the election of a constituent assembly; the democratization of the armed forces; and the development of an economy to serve the people. In the international field this involves a policy of nonalignment and respect for national sovereignty.

Now, in this process of social convergence, generated by the economic crisis, we have considered it necessary to propose to the other parties of the left jointly supporting a platform which we have called a platform of national salvation, which will unify and can be supported by broadly based social forces. That platform fundamentally seeks to summarize the claims of the different sectors among our people in this situation of social and economic crisis through which the country is passing.

[Question] Some time ago the MIR announced that it would extend its armed activities to the rural areas of the country. Since then came the events at Neltume. Is that policy still in effect?

[Answer] Well, just as we understand that the people's war against the dictatorship requires the mobilization of all the sectors and resources of our country, we think that this work must take place in all areas of the country.

The development of the struggle in the countryside, both in its social and military aspects, has lagged behind that in the cities because this concerns a sector which has been seriously affected by repression. However, even so, we have been working over the past few years on the organization of the party and on stimulating armed resistance in the peasant regions, fundamentally in the Mapuche area in the southern part of the country.

Some of the comrades who were working on this task were detected in Neltume, in southern Chile, and nine of them--very courageous, certainly--died in the course of an enormous military operation carried out by the regime. However,

the majority of the members of the MIR who were there succeeded in escaping the trap set by the Army. The enemy also suffered losses.

The blow we suffered in Neltume does not place in question in any way the development of the armed resistance in the countryside. Specifically in this regard, not long ago the dictatorship, which used to say that it had totally annihilated the resistance in the countryside, admitted that resistance had reappeared, including in the Neltume area itself.

Integration of the Left

[Question] Recently, the parties of the Chilean left met in Mexico. Can you tell us what agreements they reached there and give us your evaluation of them?

[Answer] Since last year the principal parties of the left have been developing a process of growing convergence of views and agreements in implementing a line of offensive struggle, of active resistance, of popular rebellion which includes all forms of effort, including armed activity.

In 1980 the parties of the left for the first time raised the question of an agreement to support such a fighting line in the struggle against the dictatorship. That process of development an understanding and a convergence of views has continued to move forward. The recent meeting in Mexico tells us specifically that this process of developing unity among the principal forces of the Left has deepened even further, since they succeeded in discussing and drawing closer in their views of the crisis through which the country is passing. They also reached agreement on supporting a line of joint and common integration, on advancing, on strengthening the means of coordination, both in the mass struggle and in the development of direct action against the dictatorship.

From that point of view the meeting in Mexico was very positive because it permitted a notable step forward in that process of developing unity in the struggle.

[Question] What changes do you think could be expected from the Christian Democratic Party with its new leadership under Gabriel Valdés?

[Answer] I think that the new leadership, headed by Valdés, is the result of a process of radicalization of some sectors of the PDC, particularly those sectors which are more progressive and consequently more democratic: the petty bourgeoisie, the popular sectors--which it also has--which are pressing for a more active mass opposition policy. Those sectors have gained in strength within the party, and the election of Valdés as president is the result of their greater weight within the group.

Therefore, I think that this is favorable. However, it would be dreaming to believe that it would be possible in the immediate future to succeed in winning over the PDC as a whole to more antidictatorship positions. It is possible to win over sectors of the PDC. I wish that we could win over all of the PDC. However, it seems to me that if the party follows this type of policy

against the dictatorship, there would be splits within it. The business sectors of the party, which are more to the right, would enter into even more open contradiction with the progressive groups.

[Question] And what is going on with the Christians?

[Answer] It's a different matter with the Christians. You musn't confuse the PDC with the Christians. The Christians give important support to our people's struggle. Among Christians of the Catholic Church we have ben seeing a process of radicalization since before the establishment of the dictatorship.

There are priests and nuns who have joined our struggle. Even in the leadership (of the MIR) there are some Christians. We do not require them to abandon their religious beliefs. There are also important groups of Christians who in an independent way have considered, applied, and developed an offensive policy against the dictatorship. An example of this may be found in the struggle in Nicaragua, where Christians have been guerrilla fighters.

[Question] What role has the North American administration assigned to the Chilean military regime in its policy toward Central America and the Caribbean?

[Answer] The Chilean regime, like all regimes of its kind in the South American area, has subordinated itself to the pro-war policy of Ronald Reagan and is beginning to play an important role. It will do what Argentina was doing before the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands. The presence of Chilean mercenaries has already been reported in El Salvador and Guatemala.

5170

CSO: 3348/24

REGIME IMPERVIOUS TO ECONOMIC, HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICISMS

Santiago HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 82 pp 7-9

[Article by Patricia Verdugo]

[Text] Between celebrations--for the ninth anniversary of the military regime and the 172d anniversary of independence--it was possible to see another concern of General Augusto Pinochet in several speeches in which the accent was on "the unity of the armed forces";

"We cannot require anyone to accept our procedures or government," he said at the celebration offered by the Rotary Club of Santiago, "but neither will we accept their coming to tell us that our administration is over. This administration is not over because it has to conclude its work in accordance with the goals which we established for ourselves and what is clearly set forth in the Constitution."

And he added: "I want you to know that the government has set a course, that the armed forces have prepared a path! Along the way I might fall and so might he who will follow me, but others will come who will continue in the same way to finish what we have begun. And once all of this is over, once everything is moving along, there will come the time to turn the country over to the proper person, and we will return calmly to our barracks."

These concerns of the president were included in a complicated week in which the best news was on the diplomatic front, with the extension of the Chilean-Argentine treaty on the peaceful solution of controversies. Even so, on that same front, the Israeli ambassador was called to the Ministry of Foreign Relations to clarify a statement by his prime minister, Menachem Begin: "Our North American friends should remember that Israel is not Chile and that I am not Allende."

Arrival of Friedman in Madrid

While the statement of our "friend" Begin was being digested with difficulty the new economic team was trying to put trump cards down on the table of its big business friends at a time when the price of the U.S. dollar was reaching a new peak and the loss of \$550 million in reserves between now and December was being announced. Not to mention the fact that THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

revealed that the Chilean external debt was rising to \$18.2 billion and reported that the free market prophet Milton Friedman--for the second time this year--sought to free himself of responsibility for the Chilean experiment.

Friedman said in Madrid: "It is impossible for the economic theories of the Chicago school to be totally applied with the present regime in power, since a liberalized economic system is not compatible with a military type authoritarian regime." Already last January Friedman had said in NEWSWEEK: "I predict that the free market policy will not last if the military government is not replaced by a civilian government dedicated to political liberty.... Otherwise, sooner or later, and probably sooner rather than later, economic freedom will succumb to the authoritarian character of the armed forces.... I have argued for a long time that economic freedom is a necessary but not sufficient condition for political freedom. I have become convinced that this generalization leads to error if it is not accompanied by the proposition that in turn political freedom is a necessary condition for the maintenance of economic freedom."

Loyalty to their teacher, on the part of his Chilean students, was put to the test. A few days before assuming office as minister of economy and of finance, Rolf Luders showed that he was clearly in favor of moving forward in the political opening and supported his position by saying: "Friedman considers that the continuity of the market system is strictly related to the political system: it will be more permanent the more democratic the regime is." (HOY, No 262)

And not only Luders thought this way before his appointment. The new under-secretary of economy, Alvaro Bardon, wrote a few months ago in EL MERCURIO: "Political participation must move forward as soon as possible so that the small but important group which creates, innovates, and moves all of society with its ideas can express itself and also so that it will have more counterweights against the central power of the state and a certain amount of control over it. The country does not have 8 or 16 years to implement the new institutional system. The provisions for political participation, the drafting of laws, the functioning of associations, universities, and political parties (however they may be called) must begin to be tried out as soon as possible. If not, the social forces would tend to return mechanically to the system with which they were previously acquainted."

Now, holding a position in the cabinet, Bardon decided on Friday, 17 September, that: "Milton Friedman knows very little about Chile.... This is the first government which I have known over the past few decades which has made a serious effort to decentralize decisionmaking."

"So That Chile May Again Be Chile"

At this point the political opinions, which up to yesterday the nine members of the new economic team had, show no signs of a desire for a new deal of the cards. A tough response continues to be given to the peaceful protests of opposition elements. Two other students from Valparaiso--Miguel Zepeda and Antonio Palma--were punished by dismissal (six in all have been so punished in

the last few days). The recent graduate in law, Guillermo Pickering, and Raul Campusano, a student, were freed after 5 days of detention at the First District Police Station.

"It was a bad experience," said Pickering to HOY, "especially for Campusano, who is only 19 years old and suffered a great deal from the electric shocks which they gave him with a black cylinder for almost 1 hour. The whole interrogation was directed at learning the names of those who organized the demonstrations at the Faculty of Law."

Campusano was received with an ovation by hundreds of his fellow students in the square in front of the Law Faculty of the University of Chile. Meanwhile, student tension was continuing on other campuses. At Catholic University of Santiago--East Campus--no progress was made in the negotiations to have the rector cancel the punishments that were ordered (closing of the Theater School and expulsion of three students). The young people formed a great cross with flowers, and the sign on them said: "They may be able to cut all of the flowers, but they can't stop next spring from coming!" The Student Centers of Theology, Philosophy, and Journalism issued a communique replying to the president of the FEUC [Catholic University Students Federation], Jaime Orpis, who accused the demonstrators of being "extremists." They said: "The extremists are those who arrested, interrogated, beat, and mistreated Marcela Palma; they are those who threaten the student leaders with death."

And in anticipation of a week which threatens to be marked by the drama of exile--with the hunger strike of Jaime Castillo Velasco in Caracas and the arguments in the Court of Appeals on the sentence of expulsion which affects the eight members of humanitarian organizations--an unusual event took place in the Santiago notarial office of Demetrio Gutierrez. There, personalities from the intellectual and cultural world were signing a document entitled, "So That Chile May Again Be Chile," in which they supported the recent words of Pope John Paul II who condemned the use of exile as a punishment.

Gutierrez told HOY: "At about 11:00 am on Wednesday, 15 September, two apparently decent people came into the office. They asked me for the document to read it and a few seconds later the two ruffians rushed off into the street. This made me very indignant. And even more so when, a few minutes afterwards, a man's voice threatened me over the telephone, saying that my notarial office would be flattened. That sort of thing doesn't frighten me, and here I am once again receiving those who come to sign the document."

Exile was also the reason for a silent march at noon on Friday, 17 September, through the central section of Concepcion. Almost 100 women, carrying signs which said "An End to Exile" made a peaceful protest until the police went into action. The result: seven persons arrested. That evening more than 300 demonstrators shouted slogans against the government in a pedestrian mall.

In the midst of a tense political atmosphere--in which the democratic opposition seems to have decided on greater activity and in which the political right, in its various versions, is disturbed at the "stalled" transition--the case of the jurist Jaime Castillo Velasco, threatens to become a media event.

His formal announcement of his intention to return to Chile followed his "symbolic protest" in the form of 4 days of a total fast in Caracas. He stated: "The purpose of my return is to demand to be taken to the courts to answer the charges against me."

5170

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PRESIDENT REAGAN'S POSITIONS CRITICIZED

Administration Reviewed

Havana VERDE OLIVO Spanish 23 Sep 82 No 38, p 14-15

[News commentary by Elpidio Valdivia: "Reagan's 20 Months in Power: A Sand Castle"]

[Text] Twenty months after Ronald Reagan became president of the United States, the Republican administration is seeing the American people's opposition to his government growing like wildfire.

The serious socioeconomic crisis shaking that country is at the heart of the discontent. Ten million unemployed and a veritable multitude of persons affected by the sharp cutbacks in the budgets earmarked for public health, education and social security now clearly demonstrate their disenchantment with the results of his administration.

EFE, the Spanish news agency, commented from Washington last Friday that "Reagan's economic program has not produced the results anticipated," while an enormous federal budgetary deficit is being maintained "which is inflated by continuing increases in military spending that is becoming more and more unpopular."

In this regard, obstacles are springing up on the road to rearmament advocated from within the government by the collar-and-tie hawks who represent the military-industrial complex of the United States.

On 12 June 1982, for example, almost 1 million persons paraded through New York City to demonstrate their support for a nuclear arms freeze and world disarmament.

On that occasion, Barbara Probst Soloman, a well-known novelist and columnist for THE NEW YORK TIMES, giving her opinion of the demonstration she was observing in one of her country's principal cities, told the Spanish magazine CAMBIO-16: "It was impressive."

The intellectual added: "The most important point is that it was the middle class, particularly many families from the Midwest, who voted for Reagan and whose presence here indicates their disagreement with the president's policy."

However, hours before the parade began, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger once again allowed his thinking to show through when he said:

"The fact that a crowd is demonstrating over a specific matter is certainly news; however, I do not believe anyone is going to run out and say: 'We have to change our policy'."

Characteristically, Weinberger as the top spokesman of the right-of-the right, again brought to mind at that time the Biblical quote which states: "By their works ye shall know them."

Three months before the above-mentioned parade, THE NEW YORK TIMES commented: "Opposition to the economic and military policies of the president has been gradually infusing the churches and universities, is touching the press and municipal meetings."

The influential newspaper added that there is already a growing feeling that Reagan is running into serious problems at home and abroad "which are the harbinger of the storm."

A few days ago, at the beginning of September, Tom Tauke, Republican congressman from the state of Iowa, told newsmen that when Reagan took office he had the support of the people to increase military spending but that "this support is rapidly decreasing."

On the same occasion, Thomas Foley, congressman from the state of Washington, said that he felt the president had not succeeded in convincing the people that there should be unlimited military spending while very restrictive controls are being imposed upon appropriations for social programs.

Louis Harris, one of the best-known and most experienced researchers of American public opinion recently described the present antiwar feeling in the United States as an "unprecedented phenomenon."

During an interview given to the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, Harris said that he had not observed such an acute desire for peace among the populace during the last 30 years.

One of every four Americans will go to the polls on 2 November to vote for a nuclear arms freeze or the opposite policy advocated by Reagan.

In early elections held in cities in the states of Wisconsin, Virginia and Texas, the voting has been overwhelming in favor of the freeze.

In this regard, the AP commented that the number of voters who will express their opinions in November will represent over 25 percent of the American populace.

The American news agency said: "There has never been a vote of such magnitude on any question in this country. During the war in Vietnam some communities voted to propose an American withdrawal; however, those efforts were small compared to the one now being made."

The fight between the hawks and the more realistic forces spread to Congress last Thursday where the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives took the Pentagon to task for failing to carry out commitments to somewhat limit the fabulous sums being poured into military spending.

Weinberger had reluctantly agreed to lower by \$700 million the 1983 military budget which totals \$210 billion, that is, an amount almost equal to the total foreign debt reported by the countries of Latin America at the end of last year.

In spite of having given his word as a German gentleman, Weinberger is now refusing to cut military spending.

Joseph Addabbo, head of the Appropriations subcommittee of the House of Representatives, has revealed that in the spring the Pentagon had sent him a list of possible cuts amounting to \$600 million.

However, according to Addabbo, Weinberger has refused to permit further reductions to reach the figure of \$800, which Reagan had also accepted.

At the beginning of last week, the AP reported that the increase in antiwar expressions in the United States are only expressions and do not commit the government; however, at the same time it warned that this phenomenon "could exert great public pressure on the president."

In June, Weinberger scornfully discounted the outcry of 1 million Americans who demanded their right to live in peace or, as it was put by the hand signs brandished by children: "We want to live to the last day of our lives."

Now, those million voices have multiplied and are increasing like the wildfire of opposition building up around Reagan's White House.

Will there be a continuation of the irresponsible and suicidal cave mentality which, like that of the German gentleman who runs the Pentagon, unblushingly proclaims that the feelings of the people are not going to make anybody run out and change the policy which leads to the brink of the abyss?

By-elections will be held in the United States on 2 November 1982.

This will provide an interesting opportunity to learn to what extent the important democratic reserves still existing in that society will be capable of blocking the way of the great architects of war.

In the meantime, as the present Republican administration reaches the 20th month of its coming to power, its situation increasingly brings to mind the celebrated sand castle, gently laved day after day by the waves and winds which wash and blow away its grains of sand.

November Elections

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 30 Sep 82 No 39 pp 14-15

[News commentary by Elpidio Valdiva: "Reagan and the Upcoming By-elections in the United States: A Red Light Halfway Down the Road?"]

[Text] One of the principal significances of the current electoral process in the United States is that it serves to demonstrate that the road taken by Ronald Reagan is confronting massive rejection by the American people.

On 2 November, along with thousands of other positions, the people will vote for a new House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate and a large number of governors and mayors.

Four of that country's most important news media conducted a recent public opinion survey on the possible outcome of those by-elections.

According to the survey taken by THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST newspapers and the CBS and ABC television networks, Reagan's party will be less favored by the popular vote.

For example, this survey shows that the Democratic Party will gain between 30 and 40 news seats in the House of Representatives where it now holds 241 seats compared to 192 seats held by the Republicans.

A wire from EFE, the Spanish news agency, reported last Wednesday that a great number of Republican candidates "have avoided the discussion of economic subjects in their campaigns" and are attempting to distance their positions from those represented by Reagan.

Barely 2 weeks ago, on 17 September, the results of another survey conducted by THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC were released which made evident the popular rejection of any reelection effort of the current president.

Ninety-five percent of the blacks said they were now opposed to Reagan's running for a second term in 1984, while half of the so-called independent voters took the same position.

One-third of the Republicans consulted, the document goes on to say, gave the same opinion, while 48 percent of the persons interviewed favored Edward Kennedy for that presidential election and 39 percent were for Reagan.

A poll taken by the well-known Gallup Institute on 12 September had shown that the American people did not believe the government is capable of lifting the country out of the socioeconomic morass into which it has sunk.

On the basis of this survey, the Institute predicts that in November the Democratic Party should defeat Reagan's Republican supporters by 55 percent.

This loss of ground by the current White House administration was also reflected in Congress during the past 3 weeks, where several conservative initiatives were defeated.

The first of these involved the resounding setback suffered by Reagan's veto of a legislative accord which increased social spending by \$1 billion and cut military appropriations by \$2 billion.

After that, three bills submitted by the so-called Republican "new right," a faction which includes the most inveterate examples of that species, were defeated in succession.

Thus, defeats were inflicted upon an effort to cut off federal funds for abortion, maneuver to reduce controversial debates on permitting religious prayers in the public schools and a bill to limit immigration into the United States.

The first two bills were presented by Senator Jesse Helms, a kind of political mummy on exhibit in the American Capitol, and were vigorously defended by the president.

As regards the immigration bill, it was considered dead-in-the-water and with slight possibility of passing in the House of Representatives, as in that country there are about 12 million "undocumented persons" and Congressmen--who are also candidates--are attempting to avoid the subject.

According to Roberto Garcia, a member of the Hispanic Committee of Congress, unemployment among American of Hispanic origin is 15 percent higher than that of the rest of the population.

During a press conference on 15 September, Garica said that Reagan's economic policy has caused more damage in 20 months "than everything that has happened in the last half century."

Within this context, there were recent strikes by 26,000 railroad workers who halted 40 percent of the nation's freight, thousands of teachers in four states of the country and [professional] football players.

The railroad strike was smashed by a government order supported by Congress and signed by Reagan, at a time when the railroad paralyzation was causing \$1 billion in losses.

This was the second time the present Republican administration had delivered a direct blow to the labor movement, as in August 1981 Reagan, without hesitation, fired over 11,000 air traffic controllers--who were also on strike for better living conditions--and the union disappeared from the face of the earth under the weight of the massive fines imposed upon it by the federal courts.

Last Tuesday, 21 September, the powerful American iron and steel union decided to use satellite communications to ask its affiliate to vote on 2 November 1982 against candidates who support the Reagan economic program. Lloyd McBride, president of this labor union, said that he intended to send the message that very day to 18 cities in the country, where the speech would be shown on giant screens.

In a related connection, quick statements were released by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Drew Lewis, in which he attempted to refute reports about the implementation of a plan intended to gradually dissolve the labor movement.

A few days earlier, 33 branch offices of the federal Civil Rights Commission sent a letter to Reagan in which they said that official policy in that sector is "seriously deteriorating" in the country.

Thomas Pugh, head of the State of Illinois branch office and a signatory of the letter, said that the White House was moving backward in its civil rights policy and denounced the \$700,000 reduction in funding which had been earmarked for the activities of the Commission and its agencies.

This picture of the situation prevailing prior to the by-elections in the United States was summed up by American economist Adam Smith when he said that disappointment and disillusionment are present in the people of his nation.

Smith, a well-known intellectual who has published several books and articles, gave a speech in mid-September to economists and politicians in which he warned that the atmosphere being created could prepare the way to fascism.

Smith said in his speech that, on the basis of his observations, the United States is experiencing a period similar to that of the Weimar Republic of Germany in the 1920s in which the "cabaret" culture, drug addiction by large sectors of society and the flourishing of homosexuality, after a military defeat, gave rise to the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler.

The famous economist concluded his speech by saying: "Over 80 percent of Americans believe that their country has taken the wrong road."

Specifically, a little over a month before the by-elections in the United States, repeated public opinion surveys persist in predicting the possibility that in November there will be a kind of collective censure of the republican administration of the past 21 months.

This, for thinkers with a modicum of rationality, would represent a red light in the middle of the presidential road which Ronald Reagan is to travel.

Should the censure take place, then we will see how capable the public warning is of rectifying wrong directions or to what extent aberration, inflexibility and ideological blindness prepare the way to the abyss.

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USE OF MEDIA IN WORKER MOBILIZATION NOTED

Havana UPEC in Spanish Jul-Aug 82 pp 2-7

[Article by Jorge Garrido, Silvia Martinez, Pedro Garcia A. and Jose Alejandro, reporters for the daily TRABAJADORES]

[Text] An Approach to Reality

We must not view our lofty duty of informing, educating, orienting and mobilizing our workers around the enormous tasks involved in building a socialist society as a cleared, predetermined and unalterable path.

The development of the revolution itself and its dynamics of constant creation and improvement demand that we journalists take a constantly changing approach and a manner of expression which is in keeping with all of the advanced and outstanding developments in our social evolution, both in the realm of facts and ideas.

Creativity is an indispensable necessity for a happy conclusion to our task: communicating the revolution's clear message to the masses of our worker readers and from them as well. And this creativity must accompany all of our journalistic efforts.

When we discuss the changing life of our people, we must ascertain the things that are truly revealing and significant and extract from the great number of social developments the elements that reflect the essential goals of our work.

This means that through the full and complex life of labor unions in Cuba and through the accomplishments, ambitions and problems of our workers, our paper's editorials enable us to bear witness to and recreate with professional dignity and imagination the marvelous world of which we are witnesses and in which we are leading figures, no longer just cold observers.

We must not curtail or distort our paper's editorial profile. A mechanical, automatic distortion of what is really newsworthy or a fatal self-censorship by reporters could lead us into barren, fallow territory. The significant things are the revelations that lie beneath the everyday heroism of

the working class and the people in general, the unique features of groups and workers. Only by delving deep into the inner world of man, into that complex field of moral motivations and the workings of awareness will we find the keys to our journalistic duties. Revealing, enlightening news is what we tell our peers about the progress that is part and parcel of socialist development, which is not devoid of contradictions.

In reporting on positive experiences (work methods, economic accomplishments, emulations, etc), we must delve into their characteristics and specify what elements can be taken up by other groups and workers. It would be much more realistic and convincing to place these social successes in the context in which they were achieved, to ascertain what the difficulties and obstacles were and to determine what negative elements or situations in the dialectic of our life were overcome. One-dimensional events and men languish in journalism and literature alike.

In getting to the bottom of negative experiences and in engaging in consistent criticism, we must adhere to the same principles, but inversely. The common denominator of all us newsmen must be a very acute social sensitivity, up-to-date knowledge of what is happening around us and a highly developed ability to distinguish or select what is truly "newsworthy."

Objective of Our Work

Our journalistic efforts are suffering increasingly from a serious drawback: the lack of a theoretical objective or a sound, well-grounded argument that proves a journalist's bold, critical point of view, an approach to an idea that is more than just a description of the facts.

A newsman must clearly set forth his viewpoint, his stand, his critical, journalistic approach. This is not always the case, even when the reporter's feelings are implicit. A newsman must forcefully express his viewpoint in reporting the facts by taking a direct, in-depth approach that does not, however, detract from pleasant writing.

Our articles suffer from repetitiveness, from a mere enumeration of names and places. Where, for the most part, is the analysis, the sense of direction that should characterize our revolutionary journalism? Where is the incisiveness, the value judgments, the professional use of our main weapon, ideology? Why not make an analytical judgment and determine the significance of every event and development? Why report the facts so straightforwardly and plainly? Why not organize the material, compare and reflect on it and draw conclusions that are more than simple and superficial, conclusions that guide, educate and inform our readers?

This shortcoming, the lack of an objective, is rampant in our journalism. We all too readily pursue these work methods, which readers reject as boring, mechanical and without interest or substance.

A newsman should try to demonstrate something in every article he writes. If a union assembly is being held, for example, he should not just say who was there, what was discussed and list the issues and incidents.

Why not bring out the substance, draw conclusions, get to the core of the issue under discussion, what the discussion implies, the nature of the assembly and then turn it into material that provides guidance? The noble and responsible function of a journalist is to try and demonstrate something without forgetting that he is a worker for our ideology.

Being an ideological worker means, in addition to the political duties and commitments, engaging in the task of imparting Marxist-Leninist ideology to the masses. It means exploring, debating, analyzing and stirring up ideas, extracting from events the essence and orientation of our party's policies. We are talking about the use and mastery of our revolutionary ideology in service to an analysis of every event that we are called upon to cover in our profession. Forgetting or not understanding this is tantamount to doing a superfluous, incomplete and restrictive job.

The failure to heed and consistently apply these principles can be explained in light of the following shortcomings or inadequacies:

First: Inadequate research in preparing the entire arsenal of tools to be used in the work. Failure to investigate or, in the simplest of cases, to skillfully gather the necessary data and materials. Failure to achieve the cultural assimilation necessary to undertake an in-depth job.

We might be asking ourselves whether this criticism applies to all categories of work. We feel that it does, professionally speaking at least, even in the case of the simplest job.

Second: Failure to organize or even simply arrange the data gathered. This leads to chaos and inadequate arguments. Newsmen often begin their work at the easiest point, based on what they might have written down in their notebook or stored in their memory. Or perhaps they are guided solely by their impression of events. We feel that spontaneity, impressions and artistic imagination are very valuable in terms of motivation and sensitivity and that they are a major stimulus to creative journalism. We do not overlook, indeed, we think highly of these virtues.

But spontaneity alone is a dangerous path. We must also be guided by an analysis of our material, by an assertion of the ideas we develop and by a firm, clear-cut goal. The organization and analysis of material are not at odds with motivation and creativity.

So then, a journalist often begins his work in the same trite way (an apparently attractive one), without reflecting, comparing, organizing and structuring ideas. Thus, articles often suffer from an obvious lack of organization and coherence as well as a high degree of improvisation, which at times neither the beauty nor the originality of the language can overcome.

Third: If the research is done poorly and if the arsenal gathered together is badly organized, then it is unlikely that a powerful, compelling, truly instructive conclusion can be reached. Lastly, if the writer's viewpoint is not present, if he does not put forth a proposal, a criticism, some sort of beneficial, useful conclusion, then the essential goal will not have been achieved. An article must contain incisive analysis, a clear-cut viewpoint and a personal and party stand, which we see as complementary, not contradictory.

Types of Journalism

There are also shortcomings in journalistic style. Out of force of habit we always tend to resort to the easiest types of writing, where the patterns are almost identical time after time. There are too many news articles and interviews. Even though our paper has recently been publishing more investigative reports [reportajes], we must admit that the information imparted is not much different or at least that the wealth of possibilities of this type of reporting have been very poorly utilized.

These easy ways out are not being resorted to just to meet pressing deadlines. The lack of in-depth articles is a widespread problem. Such writing is reserved almost exclusively for ideological, cultural, sports and other such articles. Rarely is an in-depth article written on production, labor unions or other similar issues. It is as if these issues had no substance to them and deserved only a listing of developments and an announcement of accomplishments.

Let us not forget that our journalism is, above all, for guidance, education and mobilization. Regrettably, our printed media are lacking in opinion-oriented journalism; criticism appears only sporadically, not as a consistent, systematic feature. Thus, when it does appear, it has a strange impact, and many people even consider it undesirable.

As a result of these shortcomings and the three mentioned above, we lack an opinion-oriented journalism, in the sense of creative opinions above all.

The types of writing that offer the most possibilities are being utilized the least or utilized the least fully. We forget that such writing offers the highest degree of personal, professional and intellectual satisfaction, and if they are well-prepared and well-written, they will have a bigger impact on readers.

Longer pieces such as articles, commentaries, investigative reporting and features are more effective today, inasmuch as news travels surprisingly fast via radio and television. The press must make use of more recreational, investigative, personal and human reporting, which the electronic media are less able to provide.

Journalism must make use of all valid and effective approaches. In addition to arguments, substance and analysis, we must take advantage of every technical, methodological, psychological and artistic recourse. Though it is not literature, journalism possesses a major literary component, and creativity is a strong, inspiring factor. In fact, some types of journalism are practically literature pure and simple.

These unquestionably attractive elements can be utilized the most in feature articles, interviews and investigative reports and to some degree in regular articles. In these types of writing journalists must make an impact on readers through a skillful handling of individuals and their traits, personal impressions, the environment, descriptions and a humanist approach.

We make little use of these elements in our work. As in the previous case, this shortcoming is not due to lack of time or space but to the path of least resistance, bad habits, inertia and lack of creativity. The use of appealing, impressive and effective elements is beneficial as long as they do not run counter to reality or a fair, cold, critical and honest analysis of the facts, much less the party's and the revolution's stands. There is a limit in our journalism to the use of artistic devices. We must take out the positive, favorable elements and evaluate the technical, formal facets.

A journalist must be both more analytical, more technical and more appealing as an ideological worker. He writes in accordance with his professional standards. The writer and the journalist do the same thing, according to Alejo Carpentier. They write; the journalist, a more open, imaginary and personal literature [sic]. And each must find his own creative, imaginative impressions, without forgetting his function and the circumstances.

The concept of an activist, creative journalism that we affirmed as our banner at the most recent congress of our professional organization entails a two-pronged effort towards a more technical and more analytical journalism and a more meaningful, creative journalism.

Language and Style

The problems of language and style are surely the most complex ones that a journalist faces. We are taking it for granted here that what a journalist seeks, in accordance with the basic rules of writing, is a clear, simple, dynamic and personal form of expression that makes him stand out in the minds of his readers.

This kind of personal language and style is one of the premises for creative journalism, as our well-known watchword asserts.

Language and style are so closely linked that it is very difficult to mention the one without somehow implying the other. Nonetheless, we

will attempt to express some specific thoughts about each of these concepts, and lastly we will talk about the requirements of our paper.

Language

The concept of language can be restrictively understood as vocabulary, but it also has a wider meaning, including grammar and other related disciplines, that is to say, the principles that govern the logical use and arrangement of words, spelling rules and editing techniques. If a journalist does not master language in its broader sense, his powers of expression and communication will always be limited, whatever medium he works in, including radio and television. Therefore, we obviously feel that our journalists in TRABAJADORES must study and upgrade their main tool, language, and systematically delve into all aspects of it.

It is equally obvious, however, that our journalists must seek among the vast arsenal of words and among the various manners or techniques of expression the ones that are most appropriate for the readers whom our paper addresses: the workers. We would readily conclude that in order to convey our message, our choice of words and techniques should, therefore, be simple, straightforward and understandable to the masses. We think that we would all agree on this, of course. It is a fact, however, that some people at times confuse simple with simplistic, straightforward with prosaic and understandable with vulgar, and then the proper goal of being understood by the majority is fallen short of or exceeded, depending on your point of view. Writers thus get caught in the dangerous quagmire of tastelessness and hack writing.

Of course the opposite characteristics are also terrible flaws: empty rhetoric, meaningless, gratuitous verbiage, pseudometaphoric secretiveness and the elitist esoteric style of those who believe they have been blessed by the divine grace of the Muses, whom the "common people" cannot understand, for better or for worse.

We are convinced, however, that in general our journalism is not characterized by these flaws of extreme intellectualism, especially now. Rather, in many instances there is a clear-cut and regrettable trend towards the path of least resistance, poverty of expression, uncritical assimilation and mechanical application of models, and vulgarity and sloppiness of language.

Everyone knows that in the middle of the last century Karl Marx sought to make his theoretical works understood by the workers, but he also wanted them to possess the rigor and literary quality that they deserved. And we all know how Marx's patient search for the best manner of expression influenced the lengthy preparation of "Das Kapital" and how in response to Engels's complaint about the delays in completing the work he stated that he did not yet consider it perfect enough to present to its audience, the workers.

We are aware that this anecdote has been played up by bourgeois propaganda, but aside from the indisputable fact that "Das Kapital" is a scientifically profound work, we are certain that we all grasp the essential meaning of what Marx wanted to say.

A newspaper is not a book, of course, and we certainly cannot hope to write "Das Kapital" every day. Yet we feel that this example is valid and can be applied to the conditions in which we work, bearing in mind the differences of time and place, of course.

What we are trying to say, in a word, is that in the indispensable struggle for quality (in other words, the respect that our people deserve, as "Che" wanted) the effort to polish and upgrade our manner of journalistic expression plays a vanguard role. We do not think that anyone would doubt, much less deny, that a piece of journalism is more valuable if, in addition to containing a praiseworthy, intelligent message, it is well-written.

Style

As we had suspected, we realize now that almost everything we said about language we could have said about style as well. Nevertheless, we can add some ideas that we feel are important to bear in mind in future discussions on what is unquestionably a controversial and emotional issue.

"Style is the man," said the renowned French naturalist Buffon. But so many definitions of style were given before and after that there are many who think that theirs is a further contribution to the enrichment of stylistics. We are not going to succumb to that temptation.

Like our friend Buffon, we do feel that whenever we talk about style, we have to think about the individual, about the unique manner in which the individual goes through life, thinking and acting in politics, practicing a sport, making love, writing a poem or a feature article.

We also feel that a style can characterize a group of men, a political institution, a newspaper, and in this regard we are in complete agreement that the paper TRABAJADORES, like other papers, like every person, must also have its own style. We feel that determining and distinguishing this style is everyone's task, one of the most complex tasks that we have ahead of us.

Now then, it would be an absurd mistake to think that a paper's uniform style implies that the style of its journalists would be the same; this would be simply impossible. Two journalists might write equally well or poorly, but they would never have the same style. Unity amid diversity, we are taught by dialectics, which exists so that we can apply it, so that we think dialectically.

We believe that everyone should make a conscious effort of the will to improve his style. Without special inborn talent and sensitivity one cannot become a John Reed, a Hemingway or a Garcia Marquez, but if we enrich our knowledge of language, if we systematically study grammar and editing techniques, we will enrich and improve our style.

Some days before we wrote up this article and as part of our preparations for it, we spent a whole week discussing the longstanding issue of whether or not journalism is literature. We agreed on this point at least: journalism can be literature, any form of journalism, not just a feature article or investigative report.

Of course no one would think of writing a piece on sugar prices with literary images, but not all news reports are the same. Experience shows that the imagination, language and style that characterize literature can be present in a simple news item.

Although the time does not seem to have come when all journalism can be literature, such a time may well come some day, and it would not be entirely pointless for us to be prepared for it, just in case.

Conclusions

In order to derive practical results from this article and in the spirit of a brotherly debate, a constructive assessment in this creative field (which demands much more than a mere battle of words or an indifferent reading), we will avoid theoretical and formal conclusions. We will, however, in all due modesty but in a creative, bold spirit (why not?), make a series of proposals stemming from the points we made in this article.

--We do not see our function as journalists as an inalterable, cut-and-dried job in which no new paths can be charted. On the contrary, our profession is marked by constant flux and a spirit of renewal. Let us not limit the editorial profile of our paper to mechanical positions and self-censorship; let us instead lift the curtain on a unique, human world of far-reaching importance.

--Let us impart to our journalistic and professional news writing a truly orienting, critical and analytical direction, with specific goals and a clear-cut theoretical groundwork. In each instance let us reveal our personal and party views. Let us be able to express our views without contradicting the truthfulness, guidance and policies of the party and the scientific approach of our ideology and, furthermore, without ignoring our own natural freshness of expression, authenticity and dynamism, while seeing to it that our work is organized, methodical and coherent.

--Let us avoid flaws such as the path of least resistance, routine or the simple repetition of formulas, in which we fail to search and create, fail to exhaust the infinitely rich creative possibilities of the tools

of our profession and the power of our imagination. Let us make use of the types of journalism, the resources and every technical, artistic and methodological element that will enable us to do a more effective, and compelling job.

--Let us try to master the tool of our rich, complex and diverse tongue, in order to make our journalistic language more effective, more beautiful, more understandable and more appealing. Our writing should be addressed, above all, to the masses, in a true spirit of straightforward guidance, without making concessions to simplistic expression, frivolity, vulgarity or tastelessness, which although they might hold appeal, are clearly at odds with the educational and ideological nature of our work. We must strike a balance between professional, style-related dignity and the kind of guidance that we impart, in particular, to the working masses.

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USE OF CONTROVERSY IN PRINTED MEDIA EXPLAINED

Havana UPEC in Spanish Jul-Aug 82 pp 19-21

[Article by Pedro Rodriguez Gutierrez, reporter and staff writer of JUVENTUD REBELDE: "Should Controversy Be Used More in Our Mass Media?"]

[Text] Controversy is becoming increasingly scarce in our press. Is this due to timidity? Although it would be useful and interesting to ascertain the reasons, that is not the purpose of this article; it could, however, be the subject of an interesting debate...

My purpose here is to lend general support to the view that we must make use of this method of presenting an issue. If we were to hold a debate, my side would argue: Yes, our mass media should make use of controversy.

In our socialist press we are talking about controversy in the sense of a discussion or debate, not a quarrel, squabble, altercation or any other of the synonyms given in a thesaurus.

I do feel, however, that the word "dialectics" comes quite close to controversy in meaning. Nevertheless, dialectics is a much broader word than controversy, though we know that one of its laws, in the case of dialectical materialism, talks about the unity and struggle of opposites. In the case at hand, these opposites would be differing, though not necessarily or essentially opposing ideas.

According to this law then, the struggle of opposites is the driving force in the matter at hand: the dissemination of ideas.

Do we have the raw materials to engage in a struggle of opposite ideas in our society? Yes we do, and such a struggle is going on here. The First Party Congress stated as much in its position paper on the ideological struggle:

"In the dialectical interaction between the economic base and the ideological superstructure, changes in the latter tend to come later than changes in the former. The ideas, concepts, habits and patterns of behavior of the past, which were developed in a given medium, ingrained for decades

or centuries and transmitted from one generation to the next, cannot be modified as quickly as the factors of production and remain in the consciousness of the people even after socialism has triumphed in economic relations and the institutional sphere."

So then, there are fundamental issues that we can debate and on which we can score a victory for superior ideas that are closer to the phase of development characterizing our materials program and its factors of production.

We would be making a further contribution to the education of the masses, who would become more actively involved in the ideological struggle, which is, according to the aforementioned position paper, "designed to educate the entire working people in socialist ideas and to stamp out the vestiges of capitalism and neocolonialism from society's consciousness. This is, in fact, the indispensable continuation of the class struggle against yesterday's imperialists and exploiters. This is a complex struggle that demands tenacity and strength, the proper and constant wariness and a systematic and organized use of the available resources and means."

There is obviously one basic exception in this approach of bringing up a wide variety of different ideas: the class enemy, whom we will not allow to say a single word in our press, which is indissolubly linked to the working class and its party.

A more systematic use of controversy in our press would more faithfully reflect our people's daily activities in their organizations, in the bodies of the People's Government and in our enterprises. The people discuss and enrich their laws, their plans and their progress in every sphere of life. Why not express this real democracy in a fuller or more lively way? This could also contribute to criticism and self-criticism. Lenin, a great polemicist who transcended his times, made use of controversy. We need only glance at some of the titles in his vast output:

"A Retrograde Tendency in Russian Social Democracy." "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back." "The Campaign of the Semstvos and the 'Iskra' Plan." "Concerning Results and Facts." "A Shameless Lie of the Capitalists." "The Alliance of the Lie." "Against the Planners. To the Workers, to the Soldiers and to the Entire Population of Petrograd." "How a Clear-Cut Issue Is Confused," etc.

If we read these works, we will be convinced that he wrote them with scientific backing and sound reasoning and without yielding an inch to class enemies. We can glimpse his great enthusiasm and his sincerely polemic nature in the following assertion:

"Where is the black list of backward factories that after the nationalization are still models of disarray, divisiveness, filth, loafing and parasitism? The list does not exist. But the factories do. We are not doing our duty, because we are not waging war on these 'guardians of the traditions

of capitalism.' We will be ragpickers, not communists as long as we silently tolerate the situation that prevails in these factories. We are not making use of newspapers to pursue the class struggle, as the bourgeoisie did" (Lenin, "On the Press," Progress Publishing, Moscow, p 271).

Fidel has given countless examples of controversy and of a critical and self-critical approach. He has often refuted attacks on the Cuban Revolution by its enemies and their fronts. In his wise leadership of the masses, including direct addresses to them, he has encouraged discussion to come up with solutions. We will remember how the newspaper of Cuba's youth was given its name. This was how Fidel led the public debate:

"Now then, there was a tremendous debate: What should we call the newspaper? There were two names left, and I proposed that we bring them up here at the young people's assembly. There are two names. Don't say anything when you hear one or the other name, so that the one I mention first does not have an advantage. Keep quiet when you hear the names. You can vote afterwards.

"One name is Diario de la Juventud. The other is Rebelde (shouts). We've agreed to keep quiet...! So let's see and without...Alright, do whatever you want! (laughs). I was going to say without making too much noise, but that's impossible.

"Those in favor of calling it Diario de la Juventud (shouts and applause). This is going to be a close vote!

"Those in favor of calling it Rebelde (shouts and applause).

(The people begin chanting the name "Juventud Rebelde, Juventud Rebelde.")

"The people near the platform, and very spontaneously, I think, because no one has had time to conduct campaigns, are proposing a new name, Juventud Rebelde (applause and shouts of "Juventud Rebelde").

"Who's opposed to that name? (shouts of "no one!"). Well, it seems that in our highly democratic selection of a name practically everyone wants that one, and so do I, because it's a very attractive one: Juventud Rebelde (applause)."

During the time that various newspapers were published in the early years of the revolution, several useful and natural controversies arose in the intense ideological and political process that was under way. Some of them were perhaps far from edifying, generally because the people behind them were opposed to the revolution or in error or because personal disputes were being carried over into the press.

But once all the mass media were in the hands of the working class, the controversies have, in general, been healthy. I remember one

that arose in the paper HOY when Nicolas Guillen, one of its finest columnists, proposed changing the name of the lighthouse at El Morro from O'Donell to Placido. The latter name was the source of a controversy that has lasted more than 100 years.

Guillen's proposal elicited a hail of responses, support, counterproposals and suggestions. In the end (we do not know the exact date), the lighthouse's name was taken down like the imperial eagle from the monument to the Maine.

More recently, we have seen the very useful and well-received debate prompted by Ada Mendez's article, entitled "Que Vola Asere," in JUVENTUD REBELDE, which dealt with improper speech among young people. Similar discussions should be carried on concerning, for example, the care of social property, the labor-related education of young people and countless additional topics that would be of great interest to all readers, especially young people, who are the source of and are actively involved in many sharp controversies.

What is far from edifying is to turn such controversies into public forums for justifications, of which there have recently been several examples that have caused great irritation.

Without ruling out the use of controversy in other media, I feel that the press is the ideal forum for it. The press lends itself more to a subsequent analysis of views and to an objective and ongoing examination of the issue with fewer possibilities of erroneous or inaccurate interpretations.

More could be written about controversy, both for and against it. For the time being this article is enough to begin an exchange of views on whether or not our press should engage in controversy. The debate will be incomplete, however, if someone does not take the other side and argue that controversy should not be used in our newspapers, magazines and other printed media. How about you?

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COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN SANTIAGO DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 3 Sep 82 no 36 pp 28-31

[Article by Magda Martinez]

[Text] The Start of the Story

A roof woven with palm leaves spreads its shade over rows of benches. The "Sabino Pupo" agricultural production cooperative of Santa Cruz, very close to the town of San Luis in Santiago, has just completed the harvest of its lands, which were totally planted in sugar cane, up to the very edge of the road.

Quite close to this road is this palm-leaf roof with the benches under it. Today is a day of celebration here. The cooperative members are happy and express their joy in their actions and their words. There are food stands, and beer is cooling in large tubs. The roast pig is being barbecued, while the bread is being prepared.

The band has just started to play.

The cooperative's financial report will soon be read, and people are waiting expectantly.

The women have gotten out their best clothes and are dressed in the latest fashions. Their makeup is in harmony with the elegance of their dress today.

Nor have the children lagged behind. They are whiling away the time playing childhood's imaginative games.

There is no lack of guests present, and this is something worthy of praise. This is a positive idea, as the best form of propaganda among neighbors is to show those who have not yet joined the cooperative how this new form of production and living works.

It is almost time for the reading of the financial report, to be presented by Ernesto Morejon, president of the provincial ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], and Ramon de Vale Napoles of the "Sabino Pupo" coop. Other comrades involved in this sector are also to be present.

An agreement is reached. Applause will be allowed as the list of cooperative members is read, even though the list of those receiving profits today is quite long.

They first called out Juan's name. He received 2,969 pesos in advance for his work during the year, and now, another 1,127 pesos in profits. The applause went on as the list of names grew longer and longer.

Portrait of the Cooperative

The financial report is a sort of presentation of credentials. This form of activity is perfectly in accordance with the guidelines set up for these institutions.

At the close of each year of production or at the end of the harvest, the board of directors gives the members a detailed report on the results of the period. At the same time, profits are distributed.

The "Sabino Pupo" cooperative of San Luis has an area of 53.6 "caballerias."* It has the largest area in this township. Its essential crop is sugar cane, which is cared for by the coop's 67 members.

Here they grow primarily the Cuba 87-51 variety, and some of the Jaronu 60-5 variety. The yields per "caballeria" amount to 80,000 "arrobas,"**dry.

The cooperative has four trucks, three tractors and cultivators, and one harvesting machine.

During the last season they cut 2,100,000 "arrobas" of cane, and it was during 1981 that they decided to combine two small cooperatives and create the present "Sabino Pupo" coop.

* Tr Note: 1 "caballeria" = approximately 33 acres.

** Tr Note: 1 "arroba" = 25 lbs.

Profile of the Town

The San Luis township in Santiago de Cuba province now has 14 agricultural cooperatives.

These are broken down as follows, according to crop:

- seven cane cooperatives
- five coffee cooperatives
- one livestock cooperative
- one mixed (livestock and coffee)

The area under cooperative control in this township amounted to 43 percent at the time of our visit. Nevertheless, they hoped to reach a level of 50 percent by 26 July. In June, that percentage meant 142 "caballerias."

The 14 cooperatives have an average production cost per peso earned between 55 to 65 centavos.

None of the seven cane cooperatives had serious problems with excessive weed growth. So they did not need additional labor to help do their work.

The cooperative members, based on their internal organization and work program, were able to keep the weed growth down themselves.

We asked some coop members about the relative importance of fertilization and weeding, for this crop which is the nation's leading industry. They all gave the same answer:

"Good fertilization means a good crop. If the crop is not properly fertilized, weeds would rob the plants of nutrients."

The total area planted in this important crop amounts to 27 "caballerias," all of which are concentrated. This makes it easier to take care of the plants. This makes labor more productive, and saves time.

The area farmed by cooperatives is expected to increase, and the concept is spreading throughout the Santa Cruz area.

The members of the "Sabino Pupo" cooperative did the last harvest on their own. Of course, they are not overlooking the fact that at the peak of the harvest, they did receive assistance. However, the decisive effort came from the coop members.

The cooperative has some of the best land in the region. Its deep, black soil is of the type known as Bayamo clay. It has a good plant cover which, combined with fertilization and cultivation, will enable the coop to reach production levels of 100,000 "arrobas" per "caballeria" within this 5-year period.

The cooperative's work is done by three labor brigades: computing, harvesting, and cultivation.

They have not overlooked the need to provide for their own consumption, and in an area of 1.5 "caballeria," they grow yucca, sweet potatoes, and yams. Of this total production, they sell part through regular contracts.

Financial Results

In their first financial report, the "Sabino Pupo" coop showed net earnings of 90,463 pesos.

Of that figure, 40 percent is used to pay for contributions provided by the coop members when they first joined. In that way, the group's property increases and now amounts to 72,981 pesos in value.

Of the balance, 40 percent is used to purchase new equipment and supplies. 5 percent is destined for social funds, and another 5 percent for culture and recreation.

The remaining balance of 40 percent is distributed as profits among all the members. In this distribution, each member will receive an amount based on the number of days worked in the period under consideration.

The cost to the coop per peso invested is 55 centavos, and the total earnings came to 204,793 pesos. The net production cost was 114,329 pesos.

It is good to be able to report that the "Sabino Pupo" during its first year, paid off 46 percent of all its initial investments. This means that in 2 years the debts contracted at the start of the cooperative will be paid off.

All of these numbers may produce a certain amount of confusion. When a person sees so many figures all together, they begin to become blended. So we will omit some of them in order to make things easier to understand. With the fundamental data, we can reach very clear conclusions and then we can talk about the

number of hours worked per day, the average cost, the number of days worked, or the average profits. Of course, this careful accounting is essential and it provides valuable benefits to the organization in question.

Economic records are a practically key factor in the coop's organization. As some one told us, they do not forget to list a single penny spent or a single nut or bolt bought.

In this regard, the "Sabino Pupo" shows detailed and impeccable work. During the reading of the financial report, one thing became very clear: the agricultural production cooperatives are showing their capabilities and are achieving a high level of efficiency in their economic management.

They have clearly demonstrated that their collective work is greater than what they could do individually. In terms of producing wealth from the earth, they have given striking examples of their extraordinary productive and organizational capability. They have been providing clear proof in both economic and social terms.

Something Vital

Housing, which is an essential need of human beings, who will fight tooth and nail to satisfy this need, has not been overlooked in the "Sabino Pupo" cooperative.

First of all, as circumstances permitted, they moved 12 houses and placed them together in a single place. Now they have a plan and a brigade to handle the construction of six totally new houses.

The complete program calls for 60 or 70 houses which will make up the future community for the cooperative.

All That Money!

When they called the name of Jesus Carrion to come pick up his envelope containing 2,560 pesos, we saw his white shirt identifying him as a member of the "millionaire" brigades of the ANAP.

The financial report stated that one member received 4,482 pesos in the year. In this figure are included payment for his property, his net profits, and the advance payment received for his work during the year.

As we said earlier, the profits are distributed on the basis of the work provided by each coop member. Whoever works more will be paid more. And in the opposite case, exactly the same principle will be applied. So here there is no reason for any fear or concern that someone will do extra work and not be compensated for it. Each one will receive his reward, based on what he did during the period.

As an example, Maria Gonzalez showed us her balance sheet.

For goods provided; received	251.53
For net profits; received	921.50
For daily advances; received	1,724.00
Total	2,897.03

She was the first woman who got up to collect her money. Immediately the jokes began: "Hey, Maria, what a nice envelope!" Her answer wasn't long in coming: "Just let me check it out and put it away!"

They continued to call the names of the coop members. Everyone received what was due him. Even the widow of the first president, who died suddenly, was present. Before the report was read, there was a minute of silence in his memory. His comrades wanted to remember him on that day.

Then it was the turn of Aquilino, and his friends called to him: "Aquino, look over there!" But he already held in his hands the earnings for his efforts from his daily work. And this farmer already has a mane of hair that looks more like a field of cotton than anything else.

So in this place known as Santa Cruz in the township of San Luis, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, the members of this "Sabino Pupo" agricultural cooperative, along with their families and friends were celebrating during the festive part of this day, a day devoted to financial reports and reports of labor and production achievements, brought about in these new socialist forms of cultivating the land and transforming the way of living as well.

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REPORTAGE ON EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS ACTIVITIES NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 3 Sep 82 no 36 pp 57-59

[Article by Reinaldo Penalver Moral]

[Text] Our reporters have written before about the strong militant solidarity shown for us by the friends of our revolution from all over the world. These noble and generous actions have been repeated year after year, and have drawn admiration and sincere gratitude from our people.

The scenes described could come from any of the international brigades which, since the very first years of our revolution, acting in an open challenge to the illegal and criminal imperialist blockade, have come to our country to offer their support and solidarity in helping us with the jobs required for the construction of a more just, humane, and equitable society, a task on which we are now engaged.

On this occasion our description is based on the members of the 7th contingent of the "Jose Marti" international brigade, made up of a group of men and women from some of the most progressive sectors of the peoples of West Europe. As a friendly action, they have given up their vacations, paid their own transportation and other expenses, and overcome all sorts of difficulties and political pressures in order to come to Cuba. Once here, they are giving us their hard work in agriculture, helping us to meet the citrus production plan; they are helping to build a clinic, and also a polytechnical facility in Ceiba del Agua, in the township of Caimito in Havana province.

This new contingent has over 300 people--the largest group which has ever come to Cuba. They represent Associations of Friendship and Friends of Cuba from 13 countries of West Europe.

This now traditional internationalist encounter dates back to 1973, when the first brigade from the old continent visited us. This was called the "20th Anniversary Brigade." Starting at that time, we have had visitors every year with the exception of 1975 and 1978, when the First Party Congress and the Festival of Youth were held, respectively. For most of the members of this 7th contingent, this is their first trip to Cuba.

"In my country, Belgium, I had read a great deal about the Cuban Revolution, and I was interested in learning about it on a personal basis. That is why I am here, and I am very pleased to be here," Karin Temmerman, a 24-year old philosophy student who works as a librarian in Brussels, told the reporter from EN CUBA.

Her compatriot, Theresa Tonon, 27 years old, added: "I am active in a movement called 'Fourth World,' which works for the rights of the poor in industrialized countries. I came to Cuba because its revolution can teach us a great deal. I am happy here, and I know that the Cuban people are happy. You can see that at a glance."

A young Englishwoman, Emily Gerrard, an employee in a London accounting firm, said: "It has been a fascinating experience for me to work in a collective. I had never done that before. I can appreciate its good results. This visit is opening up new horizons for me."

The official welcome to the brigade members was given on Thursday, 26 August, in the "Julio Antonio Mella" camp of the ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples], which is located about 30 kilometers from the center of the capital. During the welcoming ceremony, Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the organization, speaking on behalf of our people, expressed our congratulations and appreciation for the solidarity and disinterested friendship shown by these European men and women in so many ways over the years.

Rul Roche, from the delegation from Portugal, speaking in the name of all the members of the contingent, expressed their gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality they had been shown, and repeated the brigade's solidarity "with the Cuban Revolution because of its extraordinary internationalist character," and also "with the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua, and their progressive movements, and especially our solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people, who have heroically faced the Israeli aggression."

The brigade members will spend a month in Cuba working in productive and cultural activities, and will visit places of historic, social, and economic interest in some provinces.

MATANZAS, CARDENAS PORT ACTIVITIES NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 3 Sep 82 no 36 p 32

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez]

[Text] The ports of the province of Matanzas--Cardenas and Matanzas--have been the historic sites of workers struggles, of ongoing battles against exploitation by bosses. Today, after over 2 decades of socialist construction, honoring their brilliant past, they are leaders in the creative development of our economy.

The following facts, which reflect the everyday efforts made, support this statement. The port of Cardenas was named the national headquarters for Port Workers Day, 16 June, because of its work accomplished in 1981, when 455 national records were set. Matanzas broke its own record for handling cargo in 1 month, which was 48,000 tons, made in 1975, when in October and December 1981, it handled 50,200 and 50,300 tons, respectively.

The list goes on. The port of Cardenas was declared a national winner in 1981. In the meantime, brigades 2 and 3, which handle fertilizers in the port of Matanzas, won a national discussion on the achievement of labor norms. Cardenas did not slow down its rapid pace and that same year, in 1981, it was rewarded with the banner of the 10th Congress of the World Union Federation, and was selected a 10th Congress Vanguard by that same international labor federation.

The Matanzas Patriots Terminal Enterprise--including Cardenas and Matanzas--has spent 3 consecutive years without having to pay a single cent in fines for delays, and in 1981 had 330 days recognized for prompt dispatch, with earnings for the nation amounting to 510,000 pesos in foreign currency. So far

in 1982, at the time this article is being written, it has had 129 days with 181,000 pesos in foreign currency earnings for Cuba.

We will mention in passing some economic indicators at the close of the first 6 months of this year: production plan earnings, 105 percent; cargo handled, 83.7 percent; productivity, 110 percent; cost per peso, which according to plans should be 62 centavos, was actually only 56 centavos.

During the first 6 months of 1982 one of the problems that most affected both ports was cargo handled. This plan was not fulfilled to a level of 100 percent, because of the non-arrival of ships. The port authorities and workers of the province of Matanzas hope that with the assistance of the ministry of transportation, and particularly of the Union of Port Enterprises, they may receive all the cargo which is needed to maintain their productive efficiency. In 1981 Matanzas and Cardenas provided excellent examples, winning the economic stimulation fund awards, and they hope to repeat this performance in 1982.

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BRIEFS

BANANA INDUSTRY--Roseau, Dominica, 21 Oct (CANA)--The Dominica Government is embarking on an ambitious plan under which it proposes to hand over to the producers the running of the ailing banana industry--the island's chief foreign exchange earner. The move by the government, which administers the privately-owned banana industry through a statutory board followed the rejection of some of Dominica's appeals to prospective foreign donors for aid to restore the hurricane-wrecked industry to good health. "The aid donors said they will not put money in unless they could see the industry becoming the responsibility of the growers. They said that the growers must show that they are prepared to take over the responsibility," Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles said. The plan is to set up a private company to take over the duties of the Dominica Banana Growers Association (DBGA) which government backbencher Senator Meshack Linton chairs. Initially, the growers would have a limited role in the company, but in the long run they would own the shares and appoint the board to look after their affairs, government officials explained. Agriculture Minister Heskieth Alexander has told farmers: "We want to keep the industry, at least for a while, but the length of time will depend solely on you and how you will want it to serve you." To the government the industry has been something of a financial burden. The government estimated it had spent 18 million dollars (EC) on the industry between 1980 and 1982, part of it to cover purchases and insurance compensation. That, government officials said, was an expense the poor island could hardly afford. [Peter Richards] [Excerpts] [FL220001 Bridgetown CANA in English 2335 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 3298/1124

PCN LEADERSHIP DENIES POSSIBILITY OF SPLIT IN ASSEMBLY

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Sep 82 p 32

[Text] The new leadership of the PCN [National Conciliation Party] does not believe that the expulsion of Dr Maria Julia Castillo from the Executive Council of the party will affect the party's position in the Constituent Assembly.

This question was raised by EL MUNDO when the reorganization of the Executive Council was announced and it was clear Dr Castillo was supported by other deputies. Attorney Hugo Carrillo replied that he did not believe this, first, because the party is disciplined. If the deputies are not in agreement on some questions, he said, discussion could be reopened and debate held until reasonable solutions were arrived at. In the second place, said Carrillo, "I do not believe in anarchical attitudes but on the contrary that they reflect on what has occurred and try to look after the interests of the party, which they declare they are defending." In the third place, the official said, only Dr Castillo, Dr Rafael Moran Castaneda, and Jose Napoleon Bonilla were on the ticket headed by Col Escobar Garcia.

Buttressing his position, Attorney Carrillo said there were 14 deputies in the Constituent Assembly with whom they could discuss questions of political importance to the party.

Dr Arturo Ramiro Mendez Azahar stated, "Besides, no one is ousting any member of the PCN. On the contrary, we believe this new experience strengthens us because it shows the open and democratic nature of the party."

Dr Azahar also explained that the result of the extraordinary general assembly is not an imposition, nor an arbitrary or dictatorial attitude. They were given precisely what they asked for, a discussion of a specific point, which was the reorganization of the Executive Council.

Dr Mendez said the departmental secretaries general would continue to occupy their positions and the committees would remain the same, so that in this sense nothing had changed. "We simply resolved what they had asked for," he asserted. Finally, he said that the functionaries of the Executive Council who did not support Raul Molina and backed the ticket headed by Col Escobar Garcia would also retain their positions.

9015

CSO: 3248/2

SECRETARY GENERAL COMMENTS ON APANECA AGREEMENT

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] "The Apaneca Pact is in crisis, just as the Popular Orientation Party (POP) predicted immediately after it was signed," said Rene Segovia, secretary general of the party and at present a member of the Central Election Council.

"Now, then," he adds, "the fact that it is deteriorating does not mean that its objectives are not positive or cannot be attained," said Segovia, who thus strengthened the position of Democratic Action (AD).

The POP leader maintains that the reasons that led President Magana to organize it can be rechanneled with the timely participation of other democratic groups. "The reason for the deterioration of the pace," says Segovia, lies in the ambition for power shown by the political parties that make it up. This has become more obvious with the expansion of power that was clearly exemplified by the case of the mayors, which now has limited the life of the document to the period set by the PCN."

The secretary general of the POP said that all the parties that participated in the March elections should be represented in the pact, as well as other civic-patriotic groups, since only in this way could a popular base be established that would support it, and not the way it is made up today, by ambitious partisan political groups.

The POP points out that its mere presence on the Central Election Council as an arbiter of an event in which these three parties became a majority is proof that it was recognized as an active political group at that time.

Partisan ambition is evident at all levels today, and with respect to the mayoral posts, "I do not see why the other parties have not been considered. Besides, votes were not cast on 28 March for mayors but for the Constituent Assembly, against violence, and for the solution of the domestic problem which, far from being solved, is being aggravated by such positions," said the political leader.

The POP secretary general indicated that the present government had the support of the armed forces, but "besides that," he said, "it needs popular support, basically. When they make mistakes like the ones arising from the Apaneca Pact, along with the quarrels of its member parties, there is no progress, unity will

never be achieved, and the expectant political groups, those disaffected with the regime, will say that they are right in stating that this is a government of special interests. "This image has to be combatted," Segovia maintained.

The CCE member and POP leader said there was a very simple formula for smoothing out differences, including those within the pact, for all political groups interested in a democratic and not a one-sided, plan.

Another way, said Segovia, "is to combine all the parties and civic-patriotic groups that really want progress into a Popular Democratic Movement. The formation of a unified bloc against the conservatives, who are today rising to positions of power, would put them squarely before the people and oblige them to say what their objectives are and what it is that they want, (which is a return to the past, because they are using all kinds of maneuvers today, especially by leaving on the sidelines the parties and movements that are really interested in making this country a democracy, something all the Salvadoran people are demanding)."

9015

CSO: 3248/2

PCN ASSEMBLY REELECT RAUL MOLINA SECRETARY GENERAL

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 3 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Sixty-five of the 100 delegates to the general assembly of the PCN [National Conciliation Party] rejected the position of the remaining 35 delegates who attempted to reorganize the party's Executive Council and reelected Raul Molina Martinez secretary general.

This was reported this morning during a press conference on the events of yesterday at the offices of the PCN Central Committee, where the general assembly was held in closed sessions while many PCN members waited outside for the results, as this newspaper had reported by bulletin during the course of the day.

The assembly was convened at the request of 10 departmental committees, which accused the leaders of the former government party of doing nothing for the rank and file, surrendering its rights with the signing of the Apaneca Pact, missing its chance to share power, and fostering the organization of "shock groups," and other charges.

Raul Molina Martinez, the reelected secretary general, said today that all these points, or at least the first two, were amply debated and the conclusion reached that the party did act correctly and "where possible, it had achieved even more than expected."

With respect to the charge about the shock groups being formed to intimidate PCN members who do not follow the line laid down by the Executive Council, Mr Molina Martinez replied that that argument "is a groundless accusation which the losers are trying to make today."

Ousted from the Executive Council were Dr Maria Julia Castillo and Attorney Rigoberto Cornejo, who played a prominent role in the recent election campaign.

Executive Council members said today that "this crisis has been more noise than substance, and the fact that one group has not achieved its objectives does not exclude them from participation in the party, and we hope they will reflect on this." It was also remarked that the PCN had been an eminently civilian party since 1979, although this did not mean that the military were excluded as long as they obeyed the new line the party has adopted.

"We maintain that there is no schism; we are a democratic party for which this situation, in another time, would have meant a battle," said Raul Molina Martinez.

Hugo Carrillo said the political platform offered during the campaign had at no time been abandoned. "What is happening is we are functioning like a coalition government and we cannot act radically in some ways," he explained.

Dr Arturo Ramior Mendez Azahar said, "We gave them their chance by holding the general assembly they had asked for, but as the by-laws require, there will be another general assembly this month to deal with other subjects."

The winning ticket is composed of the following: secretary general, Raul Molina Martinez/ secretary of organization and administration, Pio Arnulfo Ayala; secretary of ideology and political studies, Attorney Hugo Roberto Carrillo Corleto, secretary of communications and publicity, Dr Francisco Jose Guerrero; secretary of women's affairs, Mrs Betty de Rivas Duran; secretary of agriculture and communal development, Martin Francisco Zaldivar; secretary of labor union and cooperative action, Dr Igor Rubio Moran; secretary of youth, education and sports, Nazario Salaverria Mathies; secretary of resources and economic studies, Benjamin Wilfrido Navarrete; recording and accords secretary, Dr Armando Rodriguez Eguizabal, and legal secretary, Dr Arturo Ramiro Mendez Azahar.

Running on the opposing ticket were Col Roberto Escobar Garcia, Deputies Maria Julia Castillo, Jose Napoleon Bonilla, and Dr Rafael Moran Castaneda, and Attorney Rigoberto Enrique Alfaro, Octavio Duarte, Dr Enrique Hayem Moreno, Ernesto Muyschondt, and others.

9015

CSO: 3248/2

WEAPONS FORMALLY ISSUED TO VARIOUS MILITIA UNITS

Region 1 Battalion

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text1

MILITIA members of the Region 1 battalion of the People's Revolutionary Militia were present Saturday when Commander-in-Chief of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (PRAF) Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, handed over infantry weapons to unit commanders in a symbolic ceremony.

The ceremony, held at Camp Boney, St. George's, was attended by senior officers in the PRAF, including Minister of Construction, Brigadier General Hudson Austin.

PM Bishop, described it as a "red-letter day" for the militia, because it signified that the units had reached a high level of discipline, combat readiness, and had completed training of a high qualitative level.

He pointed out that the militia is even more important now than it was three and a half

years ago, since imperialism is now more desperate and is on the offensive to turn back popular revolutionary processes, and that United States imperialism is trying to enforce a 19th century doctrine of capitalism giving them the right to rule the world.

He noted three tasks facing the militia at present, the first of which is ensuring that its structures and units are complete and that members are consistent in training.

The second, he said, is to increase efforts to raise their technical and combative levels, preparation, readiness, skills and efficiency, and their ability to use weapons.

This, he pointed out, meant more serious application of training received and more new training courses. He said that courses have

already been held during July and August for rapid mobilisation companies battallions and company members, and communications units, and that already the first battalion headquarters has been opened, giving the militia the capacity to decentralise, thus bringing weapons closer to units.

The third task he placed before them was the raising of their political levels through increased political education.

The PM reminded them that the people were the first pillar of the Revolution, and without them, guns would be useless. But he pointed out that without guns, the Revolution would be in trouble.

The militia pledge was read by a Company chief, Anslem DeBourg, and repeated by the militia members.

Sister Island Units

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 8 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Alvin Cloudin]

[Text] REGION Four of the People's Revolutionary Militia, in Carriacou and Petit Martinique, was on Sunday officially presented with its infantry weapons by Commander-in-Chief of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (PRAF), Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The historic ceremony took place at Hillsborough Recreation playing field in Carriacou, before a full turnout of militia members smartly dressed in new uniforms.

Dwight Coy, on behalf of the battallion, pledged that it would increase its knowledge and use of armaments, be more disciplined, respond quickly to all tasks given, and work to build the militia.

PRAF's General Hudson

Austin, in a fiery speech, pointed out that the militia's task is to defend the country, and the gains of the Revolution and the people.

"The enemy does not choose who he kills. Even if you may be old, have one foot, or one eye, his job is to destroy. So you must train hard and be vigilant at all times," he said.

Before, Gen. Austin said, "We were never taught any military traditions and heard only of foreign generals and war heroes. Our forefathers, who fought in wars received only wreaths, which they said were blessed by the Queen, but were never taught to defend their homeland Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique."

PM Bishop reminded Region Four that-the

presentation was a serious thing and showed that they have developed a high level of military awareness.

This is important for the defence of the Revolution which rests on three pillars, he said.

The foremost and most important is the people, without whom there cannot be a Revolution. This is why it is important to get the people stronger, united, more vigilant, and patriotic.

The second pillar is the economy, and if we cannot produce the food that we eat, and grow what we need, then we don't have a Revolution.

National defence is the third pillar and if we cannot defend what we fought for, what we are struggling to build everyday, then we don't have a Revolution.

When we have all three

pillars, then we can have a functioning Revolution, the PM said.

The reason why we need a strong militia, he added, "is that we are a poor country and cannot afford to pay a large standing army. Therefore, we need the militia who are volunteers, not looking for a salary."

Another reason is that the enemy could never successfully infiltrate the armed forces of any country when it depends on the militia.

If it is a large standing army, the enemy can go to individual soldiers and influence them. The only way we can stop threats from the enemy -- imperialism -- is if we have a large militia.

PM Bishop left the militia with three tasks: to complete the units in the shortest possible time, raise the technical level, and raise the political consciousness.

St Andrews Ceremony

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

MILITIA Chiefs from the People's Revolutionary Militia of St. Andrew's were formally presented with their weapons by Commander-in-Chief of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (PRAF) Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in an impressive ceremony at Seagoon, St. Andrew's, on Wednesday afternoon.

Properly uniformed Militia units from throughout St. Andrew's turned out for the occasion and pledged aloud their loyalty to defend the gains of the Revolution and the Grenadian working people.

The weapons presented to the chiefs would be used solely to defend the Revolution, stressed political commissar,

Francis Gill.

PM Bishop termed the occasion an "historic and momentous one", adding that "St Andrews Militia comrades have reached a high level of discipline and efficiency".

"People of St. Andrew's", he said, "can now feel a lot more confident that their Revolution is in good hands -- in the hands of the Militia".

He reiterated that a strong people's militia is a "bulwark and bastion for the Revolution's defence against both external and internal enemies."

According to PM Bishop, the Revolution has three main pillars that are closely inter-related: people's participation in the decision-making process, a strong national economy and national defence

Strengthening the people's Militia means building the national defence pillar, which cannot be separated from the other two, he said.

He urged the Militia members to increase their level of skills and efficiency, deepen their political understanding and ensure that their structures and units are complete and consistent.

St. Andrew's militia pledge, which he presented to PM Bishop, highlighted the danger US imperialism poses to the Grenadian, Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions.

And, it pointed out, "our arms will never be used against the working people."

ON Thursday in the Parish of St. Patrick's, PM Bishop made a similar presentation to militia units from St. Patrick's and St. Mark's.

Also present were Minister of Agriculture [as published] and Minister of National Mobilisation Selwyn Strachan.

PM Bishop said that when he inspected the troops, he was pleasantly surprised to see a unit comprising several women. "It was really a heart-warming sight" he said.

"We are seeing one of three main pillars of the revolutionary process being solidified by this process", he said, adding that all three pillars needed to be standing at the same time.

"Our country, with a poor economy, can never reach the stage of having a permanent army and that is why the militia is of such importance" he explained.

Major Tan Bartholomew said that this was an extremely important day in PRAF's history. It had followed weeks and months of hard training.

"Over the past months, you have displayed your seriousness and determination to defend the Revolution at all times", he said, echoing compliments to the militia units for their training.

CSO: 3298/026

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE GOES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Jeremiah]

[Text]

THE Agency for Rural Transformation (ART) has, over the past months, obtained grants totalling more than \$1 million from various over-seas non-governmental funding agencies to finance a number of rural development projects.

The money will be used to build four district centres for the Productive Farmers Union (PFU), establish an agricultural training centre in Carriacou, upgrade sporting facilities, assist in financing the Centre for Popular Education's (CPE) second phase, finance three agricultural cooperatives and fund leadership training courses.

ART's director Regina Taylor disclosed that since it was established by the PRG one year ago, it has succeeded in getting some \$2.13 million approved for projects of groups

such as the National Women's Organisation (NWO), the National Youth Organisation (NYO), PFU, CPE and state enterprises.

Listed the amount of funds approved for the different organisations, Sis. Taylor said some \$400,000 was granted for the PFU centres, which, among other things, will sell farming tools and fertilizers to farmers at much reduced prices.

It would also be used for PFU-sponsored education training seminars and workshops, and depots where farmers can bring their crops for sale to the Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB).

Work on the PFU headquarters in Grenville has already started, Sis. Taylor said. Part of the grant will be used to equip the headquarters which is expected to be complet-

ed between December and January.

One centre will be sited in Gouyave, another in St. George's and the next, possible in St. David's or St. Patrick's.

A Dutch funding agency, she said, has provided about \$200,000 to establish an agricultural training school and compound in Carriacou.

And a Canadian agency has granted the CPF over \$156,000 to finance its second phase, expected to begin soon.

The NYO also received some \$30,000 for its community development projects. Most of that will be used to upgrade sporting facilities in selected areas.

About \$55,000 Sis Taylor said, was also approved for three agricultural co-ops, which plan to expand their diversification activities.

And, A German agency granted Pope Paul's Ecumenical Centre in Palmiste, St. John's, some \$240,000 to sponsor a leadership training course over a two-year period.

Also receiving assistance, though not in cash, was the Bernadette Bailey Secondary School (BBSS) in Happy Hill. A Canadian agency donated 15-typewriters to the school for it to start a business training course and, according to Sis. Taylor, there is a possibility that more business-type machines would be provided.

ART has so far funded NYO sponsored-projects such as the building of a multi-purpose court and training seminars, NWO training courses, and the renovation of an old primary school in Carriacou for use as residential quarters.

IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH FRANCE REVIEWED

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 11 Sep 82 p 10

[Text] FRANCOIS Claude Lafontane, the newly-accredited French Ambassador to Grenada, is expected to arrive here next week to present his credentials to Governor General Sir Paul Scoon and hold discussions with FRG officials.

Based in Trinidad, Amb. Lafontane replaces Rene De Choiseul Praslim, who returned to France last month having completed his term of duty. Before his departure, Praslim paid a farewell visit to Grenada and held talks with Sir Paul, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Agriculture Minister George Louison.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, relations between Grenada and France have been cordial since the establishment of diplomatic relations in July 1974. In 1980, the then French Minister of State for External Affairs paid an official visit here for high-

level discussions with the FRG.

Over the past three years, French delegations have also been making frequent visits here to discuss areas of technical and economic co-operation.

Four Grenadians have so far been granted scholarships to study language interpretation in France.

And, the French government has offered to provide more scholarship workshops for French teachers in Grenadian secondary schools and co-operate with the island in education.

Studies on bottling naturally-produced mineral water and the use of local materials for road construction have been conducted by French technical personnel who came here in 1980. Others are now assisting in biogas and agricultural development.

French President Francois Mitterand's

Socialist Party government is continuing to express willingness to co-operate with Grenada in technical and economic areas, according to the Ministry.

Under a proposed 1982 bilateral co-operation plan, France will provide experts, throughout the year, particularly energy and agriculture, who would visit to continue upgrading the work being undertaken by the present technical experts.

Last December, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman met Director of the Western Hemisphere Division in France's

Foreign Affairs Ministry, Bernard Dorin, who indicated his government's desire of "widening and deepening" technical and economic co-operation with Grenada.

Also on record is French support for Grenada through the European Economic Community (EEC), especially in regard to providing financial assistance for the international airport project in Point Salines.

Grenada's Ambassador to the EEC, Mario Bullen, who is based in Brussels, Belgium, is also accredited to France.

CSO: 3298/026

BRIEFS

ENDING COLONIALISM URGED--Washington, 12 Oct (CANA)--Grenada's ambassador to Washington and the Organisation of American States (OAS) Dessima Williams today called for an end to colonialism in the Caribbean. Ms Williams spoke at the OAS, with a solemn wreath laying ceremony and a protocolary session of its permanent council, commemorated the 490th anniversary of Christopher Columbus landing in America. Speaking on behalf of Caribbean nations represented at the OAS, Ambassador Williams told the permanent council: "Almost five centuries after Columbus first landed in America, colonial territories still exist in the region. "This cannot continue as a legacy of things we have not done," she declared. Ambassador Williams also dealt with what she said were "state to state relations based on coercion." This she said cannot endure and the inter-American system will experience more and greater raptures if they do." "Ideological pluralism must once again move centre stage in the attainment and the maintenance of hemispheric respect, cooperation, unity and peace," the Grenadian diplomat declared. "We cannot, and must not, ever close the door to dialogue," Ambassador Williams said, acknowledging her commitment to a policy of active participation in inter-American affairs through dialogue and through an exchange of views." [Excerpts] [FL122320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 12 Oct 82]

SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT--St Georges, Grenada, 13 Oct (CANA)--Grenada's Minister of Industrial Development Kenrick Radix says the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) believes that small businesses can play a vibrant role in the country's development. He told participants at the launching yesterday of a free assistance programme for development and upgrading the management skills and techniques of small business enterprises, that their presence was evidence of the PRG's efforts to develop the private sector business in Grenada. The three-week programme is being financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and executed by the Barbados Institute of Management and Productivity (BIMAP), in collaboration with the Manitoba Institute of Management (MIM). Similar programmes are expected to be conducted in other islands of the eastern Caribbean. [Excerpt] [FL132059 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 13 Oct 82 FL]

VENEZUELAN LOAN--Saint Georges, 13 Oct (AFP)--An official spokesman at the Venezuelan Embassy announced here today that Venezuela has agreed to grant a loan of 2.5 million East Caribbean dollars (approximately \$1 million) to the Grenadian Revolutionary Government. The agreement, which was signed on Tuesday, establishes that the loan will be paid in 40 years at a 2-percent interest rate and will be used in the construction of 100 prefabricated houses donated by the Venezuelan Government. The houses, which are valued at \$3 million, were delivered to Grenada in August. [PA182234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 14 Oct 82 PA]

NEW TAX--St Georges, 5 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Grenadian Revolutionary Government established a 17.5 percent tax on all imports to this island. The new tax represents a 5-percent increase over the import tax that has been in effect since 1978. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 5 Oct 82 PA]

CSO: 3298/1123

FARMERS CLAIM GOVERNMENT POLICY HARMFUL

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Sep 82 p 13

[Text] The small and medium growers of basic grains and vegetables in Palencia and San Jose Pinula have asked President Rios Montt for the government to declare as an emergency the losses that they are facing as a result of the official agricultural market policy.

In a bulletin signed by more than 1,000 growers, the affected persons of the above towns in the department of Guatemala explain to Rios Montt that the indirect controls on prices and the marketing conditions they are experiencing keep them in a distressing situation.

These are growers of corn, beans, wheat and other basic grains and of vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, guisquil, guicoy, tomatoes, onions and others.

According to their formulation, institutions such as the National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA), have followed a policy that is harmful to the small and medium agricultural growers of Guatemala.

They explain that INDECA has devoted itself to importing essential grains by paying astronomical prices, instead of taking effective measures to make use of the national agricultural food production, which for various reasons is not flowing in a suitable way into the consumer markets.

In this way, they say, it has been alleged that the country has at its disposal a substantial supply of products such as basic grains and that the consumers can obtain them in sufficient quantities and at moderate prices, but without saying that they are achieving this at the cost of keeping the Guatemalan farmer in a situation of constant losses, because he has to endure low sale prices while he is producing at increasingly high costs.

This situation of growing costs is characterized by the constant climb in the value of input, freight, labor, the renting of land in cases where it is not owned, the payment of interest for credits, etc.

The affected individuals emphasize that they have families to support and that the cost of living has increased substantially, reducing them to poverty.

It is no longer a matter of surviving as farmers, they say, but as families who can be left without a livelihood.

They Ask for Justice

In their petition, the small and medium growers of Palencia and San Jose Pinula request Rios Montt, the Ministries of Economy and Agriculture, the Bank of Guatemala and the authorities who they think proper to fix costs of production with them to establish sale prices in accordance with the agricultural reality.

They repeat that the alleged low prices of products such as basic grains have been achieved by causing state expenditures to import them, while large quantities of the national food production are lost that do not have access to the markets and, moreover, the Guatemalan farmer is punished by making it impossible for him to obtain a fair price for his production.

In the specific case of INDECA they explain that instead of importing agricultural production it should carry out its role of market regulator, but by stocking what the nation produces.

9545

CSO: 3248/66

DECREASE IN REVENUE DUE TO EXCESSIVE RAIN

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Sep 82 pp 2, 79

[Text] The agricultural losses from the disaster will affect the treasury revenue that was expected in the coming months for exports, according to a statement made yesterday at a press conference by Jorge Gonzalez del Valle, a lawyer and president of the Bank of Guatemala.

During the meeting, which was held in the hall of the monetary board, Gonzalez del Valle reported that the groups of experts of the Bank of Guatemala are working on a preliminary evaluation of the agricultural losses.

According to their appraisal, the damages to exportable produce--cotton, coffee, etc.,--will necessarily change in a negative way the estimates that were made some weeks ago regarding Guatemala's sales abroad and, therefore, revenue.

Gonzalez del Valle expressed his hope that the damage to agricultural food production will not reach volumes that will require the importing of food and therefore payments of foreign currency, which would worsen the overall situation.

Moreover, he said that they have at their disposal the domestic financial resources to give the farmers the means so that they will be able to renew their crops and face the problems that they will have to immediately resolve because of the tragedy.

Gonzalez del Valle rejected the possibility that bonds will be issued to finance the reconstruction of the destroyed areas and said that the banks of the system have the means to resolve the problems of their agricultural customers by complying with their debt obligations and even to refinance them.

In another category of ideas, Gonzalez del Valle stated that, fortunately, Guatemala's economy has been characterized by its diversification and that in the medium term oil could be a support in facing decreases in revenue for traditional exports, which, as he said, will be affected by the disaster.

Once again, Gonzalez del Valle repeated his public call for understanding that Guatemala is experiencing a serious economic crisis and, therefore,

demands must not be made that are inconsistent with the true socio-economic conditions of the country.

Gonzalez del Valle regretted that there are Guatemalans who continue practicing economic affluence; that others keep abroad financial resources in an amount similar to the level of our international monetary reserves--more than 400 million--, which are making a substantial dent in our economy and that others give rise to flights of foreign currency on the order of 100 million for tourism.

Gonzalez del Valle spoke again of the efforts that are being made to obtain financial resources, the most recent for an amount of 110 million from central banks of friendly nations and other private banks, and he took offense at the fact that the debts inherited from the previous state administration have obliged making renegotiations for \$150 million which, under other conditions, would have been funds available to salvage the uncertain situation of the balance of payments.

During the press conference, Gonzalez del Valle introduced the new manager, Antonio Sagastume Acevedo, who replaces Guillermo Matta O., and he introduced the new assistant financial manager, Hugo Quinto.

Matta used the occasion to take leave of the press, after thanking them for the cooperation that he received from the media. The former manager submitted his resignation for health reasons.

9545

CSO: 3248/66

REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS OF VARIOUS POLITICAL FIGURES

Ogunseye Arrested

FL161752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1544 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Oct (CANA)--Guyana police said today political activist Tacuma Ogunseye would be charged later in the day with possession of the explosive device which went off at his Georgetown home last Tuesday. Ogunseye, a leading member of the small Marxist opposition Working People's Alliance, was held by police on Wednesday, following the blast which caused a small fire that damaged books and curtains.

Priest, Three Men Arrested

FL161752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1620 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Oct (CANA)--Guyana police today arrested a Roman Catholic priest and three other men following a midnight search of the Church of the Ascension in New Amsterdam, according to parish priest, Father Joe Young. Father Young, superior of the Canadian Scarboro Foreign Missions Order in Guyana told CANA the lawmen were searching for guns and ammunition. "They searched my room and the whole presbytery and took away Father (Terrance) Montrose and two young men who came with him from Georgetown yesterday to spend the weekend here," he said.

"They also took 16-year-old Terry Mohamed, who has been staying here at the presbytery for the past three weeks, but gave no reason for the arrests," he stated.

An official at Guyana's New Amsterdam police station confirmed the detention of Father Montrose and three other men.

Priest Released

FL181447 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Oct (CANA)--The Guyana police this afternoon released without charge Roman Catholic Priest Father Terrence Montrose and three other men arrested this morning following a raid on the New Amsterdam presbytery.

Fr. Montrose told CANA the police offered no reasons for the detention. He said the lawmen apparently doubted his identity despite the evidence of Scarboro Mission superior Fr. Joseph Young, his Roman Catholic attorney, and his identity card. "One policeman called me "Tacuma" and another claimed to have seen me at meetings of the Working People's Alliance [WPA] (opposition political party) on the Corentryne," said Fr. Montrose.

The priest bears a resemblance to Tacuma Ogunseye, a WPA activist who has been in police custody since Tuesday, after an explosion at his home.

Ogunseye appeared before a Georgetown magistrate's court this morning and was denied bail on a charge of being in possession of an explosive device, under Guyana's National Security Act. Opposing an application for bail, police prosecutor Conrad Semple said that investigations were continuing into the blast, and police were still seeking another man in connection with the case. He said Guyanese society was being threatened with acts of violence. The case was adjourned, pending a police report on November 9.

CSO: 3298/1125

BRIEFS

GOLD, DIAMOND PRODUCTION--Georgetown, Guyana, 20 Oct (CANA)--Guyana's gold production took a sharp fall in the first eight months of this year, compared with last year, but more diamonds were mined, the state-run Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) reported today. Declared gold mined in Guyana fell to 196 kilograms in the first eight months of 1982, compared with 267 kilograms over the same period last year. Diamond output was up lightly to 5,978 metric carats, valued at 86,000 dollars (one Guy dollar; 33 cent U.S.) from 5,936 carats valued at 867,000 dollars for the January-August period last year. The commission said that the value of gold declared to the end of August this year was 5.5 million dollars, down on the 10.5 million dollars of January to August last year. Only 5.6 kilograms of gold, valued at 186,000 dollars, were declared in the month of August, compared with 35.9 kilograms, valued at 1.4 million dollars, last August, the GGMC reported. As a result of the drop in declared gold production, the Guyana Government collected only 285,000 dollars in royalties up to August this year. Royalties for the same period last year totalled 384,000 dollars. Mining officials, however, have estimated that less than a quarter of the gold and diamonds mined in Guyana are declared and sold to the government, the sole legal buyer. They say the rest is smuggled out of the country. [Text] [FL201540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 20 Aug 82]

BARBADOS CRIME--Georgetown, Guyana, 7 Oct (CANA)--A crowd, estimated at 10,000 by the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper, yesterday attended a commemorative rally were marking the sixth anniversary of a Cuban airline disaster off Barbados in which 73 Guyanese, Cubans and North Koreans perished. Addressing the rally in Georgetown, Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid stressed that lesson of the Cubana disaster should serve to steel the nation for survival and even progress, in the teeth of worldwide economic crisis and the activities of internal and external saboteurs, the newspaper reported. Dr Reid also noted that the month of October marks the anniversary of the revolution in the Soviet Union that "overthrew imperialism in the country" and heralded an era of new relationships in the world. Ambassadors to Cuba and North Korea were among those laying wreaths at Guyana's 1963 monument, and a contingent of Cuban doctors stationed here joined local ministry of health workers in marches to the rally site. [Excerpts] [FL072200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2124 GMT 7 Oct 82]

BURNHAM REELECTED--Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Oct (CANA)--Guyana President Forbes Burnham has been returned unopposed as president of Guyana's oldest workers body, the Guyana Labour Union (GLU), established by the late veteran trade unionist Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow in 1919. President Burnham will deliver the presidential address at the biennial conference of the union, an affiliate of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), on October 28 at the party convention centre just outside Georgetown. [Text] [FL181514 Bridgetown CANA in English 2152 GMT 16 Oct 82]

GUYSUCO REPORTS LOSS--Georgetown, Guyana, Tuesday (CANA)--The state-owned Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) has reported an operating loss of Guy\$82.3 million (Guy\$1 equals 33 cents U.S.) despite an 11.55 per cent production increase in 1981. The corporation, in its 1981 report, just released here, said: "Contrary to our expectations in the early months of 1981, based on the favourable underlying worldwide balances between production and consumption of sugar, the average world price for sugar did not remain firm but continued to fluctuate during the year. [Excerpt] [FL021500 Bridgetown ADOVCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 3]

PRC AID--Georgetown, Guyana, 4 Oct (CANA)--Guyana has received over a million dollar (U.S.) in assistance from the People's Republic of China for the importation of raw cotton and spare parts to keep a Chinese-built textile mill in operation, according to a Guyana Government statement. The agreement for the 1,125,000 (U.S.) dollars (1 Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) [as received] was recently finalised in letters exchanged by China's ambassador to Guyana, Wang Yanchang, and Guyana's vice president for economic planning and finance, Desmond Hoyte. The deal falls under an economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in March, 1975. The Guyana Government said the money from China would enable Santa Textiles to purchase cotton on the world market along with much-needed spare parts. [FL051200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2052 GMT 4 Oct 82 FL]

COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTION--Georgetown, Guyana, Friday, (CANA)--A five-member committee announced by the government six months ago to investigate corruption and other malpractices in the society here, is yet to start functioning, members here said. Committee Chairman, C. Lloyd Luckhoo, said that the committee is awaiting the drafting of legislation for the body by the Government. An official from the office of President Forbes Burnham said when the committee was formed, last March 15, that priority would be given "to the working of its terms of reference, which will include the methods of investigation and other measures related to the functioning of the committee," and will be responsible to him. The official had said that legislative measures to give the committee its full powers were to go to Parliament. Mr. Luckhoo said he was awaiting the drafting of the legislation. The committee was set up following the adoption of a resolution on corruption at the fourth biennial congress of the Peoples National Congress (PNC) last year. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 3]

PNP'S SPAULDING EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

FL111914 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] Mr. Anthony Spaulding M.P. yesterday told why he resigned as an officer of the PNP over the weekend after disagreement with PNP President Michael Manley. In a statement setting out his side of the issue he said Mr. Manley had asked him to "leave his home and never return."

Mr. Manley on Monday had released the texts of letters they both had sent to party chairman Mr. Dudley Thompson. The letters disclosed that at a meeting of party vice presidents at Mr. Manley's home an incident occurred, described by Mr. Manley as "indisciplined behaviour" by Mr. Spaulding and by the latter as "unwarranted abuse" by Mr. Manley.

In the event Mr. Manley order Mr. Spaulding to leave his home.

In his statement yesterday Mr. Spaulding said:

"In as much as Mr. Michael Manley has made public my letter of resignation as vice president of the PNP addressed to him personally, as indeed, his comments thereon which constitutes a violent attack on my character, I feel justified in acquainting the public in my own right as a citizen of certain relevant points which will better enable my fellow Jamaicans to reach a fair and just conclusion in this matter.

I was invited by Mr. Michael Manley to attend an official meeting of the president and vice presidents of the PNP and not to make a social visit. It transpired that I ventured to express strong disagreement with views he had expressed in a way I had always done and to which he was for years accustomed to and which he never before labelled "indiscipline." I withdrew there-from with whatever grace I could muster in that state of shock.

My obvious and logical conclusion was that there was more to Mr. Manley's reactions than meet the eye, since I only attempted to assert my democratic right to speak in what I considered to be a democratically constituted meeting held on neutral ground and I frankly expressed this. Since therefore my first and most profound concern is that of the PNP and its ability to perform in the interest of the Jamaican people I considered it best to resign my post as an officer of the PNP and thereby obviate unpleasant incidents deleterious to the party I love so well.

I suffered and sustained the indignity of being insulted by Mr. Manley and asked to leave his home and never return. A home to which I had never socially sought an invitation in which I was only incidentally present in an official capacity at his invitation. I suffered this in quiet as I said for the general good of the PNP.

Now, however, the matter has taken the turn of a well high libellous attack on my person which must necessarily affect adversely my professional well being and that of the law firm of which I am a part. In these circumstances I owe it to my family, friends and well wishers to ask the following questions:

1. Who in this matter is lacking in propriety and decorum?
2. Who in this matter has acted in the best interest of the party he leads?
3. Who appears to have ulterior, sinister motives and is attempting to disguise the real issues inherent in his behaviour in recent months?

I have no intention to effect changes in the PNP or anywhere else except through the democratic process. This as far as I know the Jamaican people would be quite repugnant and deplored. I know that I have acted in the most decorous manner in this matter and in a way designed to obviate any hurt or damage to my party.

Now that the matter is before the public, I ask no more than to have the matter judged against the background of the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

CSO: 3298/1121

MANLEY SCORES MOVES AGAINST GRENADA ON CARICOM

FL112100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2107 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 Oct (CANA)--Former Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley has branded a move to make the holding of free elections on the Westminster model a pre-condition for membership in the Caribbean Economic Community (CARICOM), as an attempt to "get at" Grenada.

"However sincere the basic ideological purpose may be, it is clear that the primary objective of such a move is to "get at Grenada," the Jamaica opposition leader said in a syndicated column published here.

Grenada is the only member of the 12-nation community of English-speaking countries not with a democratically-elected government. The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) took power by force of arms in March 1979.

Barbados recently said that at the forthcoming CARICOM heads of government meeting, set for Jamaica next month, it would try to get the preamble to the CARICOM treaty amended so that member countries would be committed to parliamentary democracy.

Mr Manley said the Grenada Government had repeatedly stated its commitment to free elections and that it would hold them as soon as a new constitution had been drafted and approved.

"In the meantime, they have been subjected to every kind of pressure from the United States and I would have thought that the first duty of their Caribbean brothers and sisters, would be to defend them against the sorts of external pressures to which they are being subjected, rather than to encourage those pressures by making it appear that we are considering a change of CARICOM rules so as to drum them out of the family," he said.

He cautioned that as long as Grenada was subject to this kind of hostility, the chances were increased and not reduced that might be forced to take measures to defend itself, noting that such a situation had developed in Nicaragua.

The Jamaica opposition leader said that the Grenada Government had given assurances and was entitled to the benefit of the doubt in the meantime.

Looking at what he termed the "strategic implication" of the proposal, he said: "If we lay down the requirement of free elections, we are, presumably, making democracy the litmus test of political acceptability in CARICOM."

"What then do we mean by democracy? Do we mean the petty, corrupt tyranny which passed for democracy under Sir Eric Gairy before he was removed? This was no democracy. From even the most conventional and traditional Westminster models perspective, it was a tyranny masquerading behind a facade of democracy because a particular election result had been corruptly procured," Manley said.

Manley said the idea of fairness must be included in the free elections concept, but then the question as to who will decide the criteria for an election containing both elements would arise.

He said: "It would certainly not be where the particular election is held."

Even if CARICOM countries accepted a permanent commission within their boundaries to ensure a free and fair electoral process, he said, "are we really sure that only countries employing a genuine version of the Westminster model of democracy are needed or desired as members of CARICOM? If so we are abandoning the economic rationale which lies at the root of CARICOM and substituting a purely political one."

"This is so," he argued, "because we are assuming that the regional integration process, which is the primary justification of the CARICOM apparatus, can only be organised along specific political lines."

CSO: 3298/1121

PNP STATEMENT CLARIFIES 1980 ELECTION TIES WITH WPJ

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL PARTY told the communist Workers Party of Jamaica in the 1980 election campaign, that its members could volunteer to do election day work in constituencies near to them, a statement issued yesterday by the PNP's Internal Affairs Commission chairman, Mr. Robert Pickersgill said.

The PNP arranged a Press conference at its Old Hope Road office yesterday, at which it planned to reply to charges made by WPJ president, Dr. Trevor Munroe on Wednesday that the PNP officially wrote the WPJ requesting "broad" help in the 1980 election campaign. The press conference was cancelled and the statement released.

The statement from Mr. Pickersgill said that it had

also noted a clarification in one of the morning dailies yesterday, in which Dr. Munroe was reported to have said that what he said on Wednesday was that the PNP had sought his party's assistance in relation to election day preparations.

Mr. Pickersgill's statement said: "Concerning what Dr. Munroe wants the record to show, the People National Party still refutes that it officially requested any help in relation to election day preparations.

On the contrary, what transpired was that the WPJ was told that its members could volunteer to do election day work in constituencies near to them, if they so desired, and in furtherance of this, certain aspects of the election day exercise were mentioned as possible areas which they could help like any other citizen who wanted to assist a political party contesting an election."

CSO: 3298/038

GOVERNMENT FACING TWO 'EMBARRASSING SCANDALS'

FL192215 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Report by Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 19 Oct (CANA)--On the eve of its second anniversary in office, Jamaica's strongly private enterprise oriented government is facing two scandals that have raised embarrassing questions about the loopholes in the capitalist system.

In one case a state-owned commercial bank bought a hotel for six million dollars (one JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.), shortly after the owners of the same property had purchased it for four million dollars.

In the other incident two staffers of the government department that issues Jamaica's hard-to-get import licences were disciplined amid allegations of a deliberate over issuance of licences while the head of the office was on sick leave.

When the Edward Seaga administration came to office in 1980 there was no doubt here about its political and economic orientation.

It had campaigned bitterly against its socialist predecessor and repeatedly said it would be the engine of "growth and development." The government would provide the ancillary services and be there to give direction.

In terms of economic growth, the bottom line, the strategy worked at least for last year: after eight years of continuous decline, gross domestic product grew by 2.0 percent. And despite a serious downturn in the bauxite industry, the mainstay of the country, as well as problems in manufacturing and agriculture, another 2.0 per cent growth is being predicted for 1982.

Last week, the trade administrator recalled all outstanding licences for the importation of consumer goods and motor vehicles in the wake of reports of the irregularities in his department.

Its the "Terra Nova [Hotel] deal" that has so far caused most public comment, and which is reported to have made the prime minister "incensed and angry." He ordered the attorney general to investigate the purchase.

The echoes from Terra Nova were just beginning to quieten when the eruption of the trade administrators department came.

As part of the "freeing up of the economy" the Seaga government is progressively removing restriction on imports, but because of foreign exchange constraints and to protect weak industries here the pace has been deliberate.

And then with the recall of the licences "consistent upon the need to know immediately the country's commitment for the import of motor vehicles and consumer goods," it was revealed that two senior officers had been sent on leave and a secretary transferred, because of the alleged over-issuance of licences during a period in August when trade administrator Ed McKie was ill.

The officers have denied this and have claimed that the department (?is) chaotic, and they have been joined by the civil service association calling for a public inquiry into the department going as far back as 1977.

Whatever the real story at the trade administrator's department this issue plus the Terra Nova deal has provided good grist for the anticapitalists.

CSO: 3298/1121

GOVERNMENT, ESSO SIGN REFINERY SALE AGREEMENT

FL151304 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The final agreement for the purchase of the Esso oil refinery was signed on Friday by the government through the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica [PCJ] and Esso West Indies Ltd.

Transfer of the refinery assets to the corporation [PCJ] or its nominee will take place on October 20.

Extracts from a joint statement by Esso and PCJ are as follows:

"The agreement calls for the orderly transfer of the operations of the refinery to assure an uninterrupted supply of petroleum products of Jamaica. To this end, after the transfer date, Esso will assist the PCJ in the management and operation of the refinery for one month which at the option of the PCJ can be extended for another month. In addition, the PCJ will offer employment to all refinery employees under substantially the same terms and conditions as those provided by Esso.

"As previously announced, the price for the fixed assets is US\$14,000,000, and for materials and spare parts US\$2,000,000, both subject to minor adjustments at transfer date. The PCJ will also be acquiring Esso's crude and refined products inventory at market value on transfer date, which value it is estimated today will be approximately US\$39,000,000. The total estimated financial obligation is expected to be in the vicinity of US\$55,000,000.

A portion of the sales proceeds will be used to cover Esso's net tax and other liabilities in Jamaica related to the refinery, leaving an estimated net foreign exchange payment due to Esso of between \$40 and \$45 million. A payment of \$10 million will be made on the transfer of assets, and the balance in equal monthly instalments over the next twelve months, with net interest at one per cent over the London Interbank offer rate (L.I.B.O.R.).

PCJ has advised that the government of Jamaica has been assured that its application for use of the financing facilities of Mexico under the San Jose accord will be most favourably considered by the government of the United States of Mexico. These facilities will be utilised by the PCJ to finance its purchase of the refinery assets and inventory, and will fully utilise all of the accrued Mexican credits under the accord to date. These credits are in Jamaican dollars, and the Bank of Jamaica has scheduled the foreign exchange commitments arising from the purchase which will be largely, if not entirely, provided by foreign exchange savings and/or earnings consequence upon the acquisition of the refinery." [quotation marks as published]

GOVERNMENT HIT FOR BEING UNINFORMATIVE ABOUT ESSO PURCHASE

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 3 Oct 82 pp 10, 31

[Article by John Hearne]

[Text] The debate over Government's purchase of the Esso Oil Refinery, its assets and its products, is yet another example of how badly this government is using its vital information sector.

After two years in office, the government has not yet begun to realise its declared intention of giving the public an accurate and timely accounting of what it is doing, the reasons for what it does and easily understood summaries of the facts and figures on which it bases its decisions.

Jamaica is in the upper band of what is called the world's developing countries. Our economic projections and plans could take us over the next 20 years from our present state of being merely an ex-plantation trying hard to diversify its products to a condition closer to Taiwan or Singapore. Our top technicians and administrators are so good that our real worry lies in losing them to the industrialised north.

We have a sophisticated, easily educable labour force — although one with some very bad, non-productive habits. We have the beginnings of a knowledgeable, up-to-date and inventive entrepreneurial class — although the trader in goods not the maker of them still dominates the private sector. Our roads, utilities and public facilities although inadequate can be easily, if expensively, upgraded to meet new demands. Our agricultural base, if properly exploited, could supply locally many times what we now have to import.

There is nothing, in short, to prevent us making a productive revolution. We have the skilled people, and we can train more; we have the material resources

and support structure; and these can be used to far greater effect if we use them with imagination.

Where our understanding seems to fail is in recognising the part public information plays in any sustained development. Here we seem firmly lodged in a static, colonial past. Indeed, the old information office which used to operate from a desk in the Director of Education's office was far better geared to the needs of the society of its time than are our public information services today with their big budgets and elaborate equipment.

Most politicians and top administrators appear to regard the demand for a steady flow of background hard information as though it were an unreplenishable asset like bauxite or oil, and not something organic like food crops which must be garnered and distributed before you can plant again. They view information as a sort of public relations lubricant to be applied occasionally in order to prevent abrasive exchanges between the governors and the governed. They seem determined to remain unaware of the fact that information is as much a fuel of successful development as is capital: it has to be fed constantly into public life in order to keep the machine running.

The way in which the purchase of the Esso Refinery was announced can serve as a model of how not to present the facts to the public. I agree with Mr. Hugh Hart, Chairman of the Petroleum Company of Jamaica, that there was no intention to mislead the public either on the part of the Government or of the PCJ, the negotiator in the concluded deal. But with this said, there can be no doubt that the information released was unclear, limited and almost casual.

It gave rise to uneasy speculation as to the motives behind the purchase, and has made necessary an awkward series of subsequent explanations, corrections and informed commentary. Much of this could have been avoided if the Government or the PCJ had taken the media into their confidence, and given them the background to a complex and sensitive issue, well in advance of the Ministry of Mining's first release.

Less than careful

Again, though, I must agree with Mr. Hart that the media were less than careful in reading the Ministry of Mining's initial release about Government's purchase of the refinery (for 14 million dollars) and the proposed purchase of the inventory after valuation. Sloppiness of practice on the part of those who know does not excuse sloppiness of technique on the part of professional knowledge gatherers.

The media's misinterpretation, and their failure to dig behind what they thought was a bewildering release, are further proofs of poor condition into which public communications can sink when the official sources of information either sit on information or distribute it piecemeal and grudgingly. Dialogue, is the essential ingredient of information between a country's administration and a country's Press.

In his radio/TV Press conference on Thursday night, Mr. Seaga repeated some further background material to the reasons for Government's purchase of the refinery. (He had already given them in Parliament.) We could, he explained, have bought refined oil off-shore, at cheaper prices; but this would have meant the laying off of a specialised labour force, and would have hampered our ability to negotiate to maximum advantage when buying from countries with their own refineries. Another alternative, Mr. Seaga told us, would have been to concede Esso's demand for an increased profit — which would have meant increased pump price to the consumer.

It was with these options in mind that the Government decided to go the route of purchasing the plant and its supplies. The marketing of the product is to be left to the private sector.

Lesson

The lesson to be learned from the public confusion over the purchase of the refinery is that accounts of public business must be presented in a neat and

memorable form. Rumours once set adrift are hard to recapture. Hostile or mistaken public speculation about an issue on which the public has been inadequately informed tends to take on a vigorous life of its own and no amount of correction can stifle it. Official releases can be among the most counter-productive forces in an open society such as ours.

There still remain, however, a number of questions about Government's purchase of the refinery — in the public interest — which are worth considering.

As this column understands it, the Chairman of Esso's parent company, Exxon is Mr. E. C. Garrin Jr. He is also a member of President Reagan's Committee on Business and Investment in Jamaica. That is, he is charged with persuading American entrepreneurs to open new ventures in Jamaica on the attractive terms we offer.

It is hardly a recommendation for private enterprise in Jamaica when a member of the President's committee has to admit to a potential investor that his own company has just disposed of about one third of its own investment in the island to the State. The potential investor is going to want to know why; and the answer had better be very convincing or we are unlikely to see any of that potential money.

Nor has the interesting question of Venezuela's role in the deal been satisfactorily dealt with. Was pressure brought to bear on a doubtful Jamaican government by the Venezuelans — who can dangle the carrot of their oil facility before us and who will not be unhappy to have a 'captive' refinery near their crude? They should be able to negotiate very favourable terms for processing by a non-Esso plant in the near future.

The Petroleum Company of Jamaica, also, has been less than candid about its reward in the new arrangement. It is now in a position to gain control of a large and assuredly profitable enterprise — down to the retailing of the finished product — if it moves shrewdly.

These questions remain unanswered; the speculation will continue.

It should be noted, by the way, that the Opposition did not press their questions very strongly in Parliament. They were plainly delighted (justifiably so) by the government's embarrassment over having had to follow a policy of state ownership — even if Government stopped short of the socialist ideal of state marketing.

POLITICS INJECTED AS MANLEY URGES MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

OPPOSITION LEADER Mr. Michael Manley yesterday called for an increase in the national minimum wage; but his motion, tabled in Parliament, was attacked by Labour Minister, the Hon. J.A.G. Smith as "unworthy politicking".

Mr. Smith who is also Leader of the House and Minister of the Public Service, commented on Mr. Manley's motion as he replied to questions raised during debate on a resolution dealing with the Civil Service Establishment (General) (Amendment) Order, 1982 which was passed by the House yesterday.

Mr. Manley was in the House at the start of yesterday's sitting and moved a motion asking for the setting up of a select committee to make proposals for the earliest increase in the national minimum wage; but left shortly after and was absent when Mr. Smith spoke in the debate.

Mr. Smith said: "It is not the first time, in fact the

other day in another place and at another time, knowing full well that I had named a committee to deal with labour laws, he was interpreting enough to be making a comment which he had reason to know was already before the committee."

This was in reference to Mr. Manley's statement to the recent PNP conference on legislation concerning protection of workers for dismissal after industrial action.

MR. SMITH CONTINUED: "I will say no more on that one, but the one I am going to deal with specifically this evening is one where he is now inviting the House to put up a select committee to deal with minimum wage."

The Leader of the House said that he wondered whether the reason for Mr. Manley's action was because the matter of minimum rates for security guards has just been addressed, and Mr. Manley was hoping that if he addressed other minimum rates he could say that something was done because he brought it to the House.

"This type of politicking is unworthy," Mr. Smith said. "But whether you do it that way or not I would like to invite the Opposition; I would like to invite the country at large, to begin to recognize that if a country, suffering as we are, begins to show a sign of hope should we be encouraging people to fritter this hope away?"

Mr. Smith said that some people were stirring up sections of the public service, although knowing that the contractual arrangement agreed to last year did not expire until March 31, 1983.

"People are stirring them up to begin to press a case, to begin to take industrial action against the nation, and one is forced to ask, whether there is any connection between that and the fact that some people may be looking for an opportunity to get back into the mainstream of the labour relations scene."

Mr. Smith said: "I am not one who likes to be controversial, if it can be avoided, but I feel that this matter is of such

importance to the nation that I would be derelict in my duties if I did not warn the people of those who are coming to stir up strife now; because the Government does not have the money to make any address to any anomaly between now and the first of April, 1983."

The full text of Mr. Manley's motion on the National Minimum Wage of which he gave notice yesterday, read:

"Whereas the National Minimum Wage was fixed more than two years ago; And whereas there have been substantial increases in the cost of living since that time and especially with respect to basic food and rent which figure so largely in the budgets of the lowest income families; And whereas there have been substantial movements in the general level of negotiated wages: Be it resolved that this Honourable House appoint a Select Committee to make proposals for the earliest possible increase in the National Minimum Wage."

SEAGA REPORTS PLANS FOR TECHNOLOGY-MONITORING INSTITUTE

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[Text]

A NEW INSTITUTION to be named Technicorp, which will monitor technological advances abroad and determine their relevance to Jamaica, and recommend ways of integrating that technology into the local mainstream, was announced by Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, in Ocho Rios on Friday.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Jamaica Computer Society's 1982 assembly at the Americana Hotel, Mr. Seaga said.

"My Government, recognizing the need to advance the pace of development, recognizing the extent to which technology is the basis for development, hopes not to have to wait on technology to pass us by at which time we may get a glimpse but to go positively out into the world and to search for technological advances that can be relevant to us, in the field of energy, in the field of agriculture in the field of manufacturing processes, in all the fields in which technological advancements are relevant, and to capture these new technologies to bring them home so that they can be transfused into the national bloodstream at an early stage when the patient is still young and vigorous.

"It is for that purpose that I intend to create a new institution, which I intend to give the name Technicorp, which will have a small team of bright and capable young men and women; a selected young group who are able to spot technological advances and

indeed in many instances, had never seen a television screen."

"The results of that short training programme shows that with 10 hours, roughly, of training, it was possible to advance the students on an average by two grades in both reading and mathematical skills," the Prime Minister said.

He said that the Government believes that their is a role to be played by this kind of learning process, which turned out so interesting to the students that they even refused to take their lunch break. [as published]

who by virtue of being able to spot these advances that have been developed elsewhere in the world, can move on to assist in finding the sources of technology, determine how relevant it is to our development process, devise the means and make the recommendations to bring that technology into the development mainstream in Jamaica."

Mr. Seaga said in that way the country would not have to try to invent the wheel all over again, because he had seen many a scientific process here trying to do something that could more easily be done by using the accounts of somebody who had done it before.

Mr. Seaga said that the new organization which he hoped to start early next year will have a vital role filling a gap which exists, because there is no organization responsible for "leap frogging" the years of wait the country was accustomed to in watching technological advances from elsewhere creep into the environment.

Mr. Seaga said that computer technology can be applied to the learning process in Jamaica, to advance the rate of learning in a manner which would not only shorten the period of learning, but also intensify the interest.

He said that recently the Government had experimented with small inter-active table model computers utilising educational training programmes:

"So as to satisfy myself that this would not constitute a culture shock, I requested the firm to allow us to recruit a number of young people from the deep rural areas; areas where a grown child of 15 or 16 had never seen a typewriter, had never used a keyboard and

Mr. Seaga said there was also the need to create the training material to be utilised in computer training.

He said that this was an area of software development which had not yet been attempted on any major scale by any developing country.

It was against this background Mr. Seaga said, that the Government had become interested in the development of a cinema industry which had facilities for both shooting and processing films.

The development of the processing facilities in Montego Bay could make Jamaica the developing world's laboratory for creating programmes utilising local artists in creating meaningful programmes for the rest of the world, he said.

CSO: 3298/038

PLANT CLOSES IN DISPUTE WITH WORKERS; 800 OUT OF WORK

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] The Seprod manufacturing complex at Producers Road in Kingston was closed down yesterday morning after BITU-represented production workers ignored a warning by management that they cease a go-slow begun on Monday to protest an incident involving a union organiser.

The 800-odd production workers began to go-slow Monday afternoon after organiser Mr. Royland Williams was allegedly prevented from entering the Seprod compound by security guards.

The company subsequently issued an ultimatum that normality be restored by yesterday morning or all the plants would be closed down.

The Seprod management has denied that Mr. Williams was refused entry to the plant.

Seprod produces cooking oil, detergents, soaps, margarine and animal feeds; if the plant is not reopened soon there could be a shortage of these commodities, Seprod's managing director, Mr. John Harrison, told the GLEANER.

Mr. Harrison said the plants were closed at 10 a.m. with the terms of reopening being an unconditional guarantee by the union and workers that they would not resume to go-slow at any time. [as published]

He denied that the union representative was barred entrance to the compound and said that Mr. Williams was told by a guard to use another gate because the telephone at that security point was out of order. Mr. Williams refused to comply with this instruction and later claimed that he was locked out, Mr. Harrison said.

Mr. Williams addressed the workers outside the Seprod compound after the closure yesterday.

BITU vice-president Mr. Lascelles Beckford yesterday wrote the Ministry of Labour asking for the ministry to arrange a meeting to get the Seprod complex re-opened.

He said in the letter that Mr. Williams was refused entry by the company's security guards, thereby impeding him "from carrying out his normal duties in representing the employees at the plant, who are all within the bargaining unit of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union."

It was customary over the years for BITU officers to visit the Seprod compound without hindrance and "the management's action did not go well with the workers, who protested against their action."

"The BITU wishes to record its protest against the unbelievable action of management in refusing to allow an accredited representative of the workers to attend to them, and the institution of the premeditated lock-out of the workers under the umbrella of armed members of the Security Forces," the letter said.

Mr. Harrison said yesterday that non-production workers were still on the job.

Already several supermarkets and grocery shops in the Corporate Area have anticipated the shortage of goods produced by Seprod and supplies of detergents could not be had off the shelves yesterday.

Only last week Thursday Seprod workers ended a one-week go-slow over more payment after the management threatened to close the complex.

CSO: 3298/038

CIVIL SERVICE LOSES 2,000 IN 1981; SLOW WAGE HIKES BLAMED

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[Text]

The Civil Service lost over 2,000 employees last year of which 800 were due to resignations, the Minister of Labour and the Public Service, the Hon. J.A.G. Smith told the House of Representatives yesterday.

Mr. Smith said that the figure was a round one, including some 800 persons who had resigned, but the bulk of the number were persons who had retired from the service.

The Minister was piloting the Civil Service Establishment (General) (Amendment), 1982 resolution through the House. The resolution was passed.

He said that despite the 800 resignations, the figure did not mean that all were lost to the public sector because in many cases people had resigned to take up more highly paid jobs in statutory bodies of public sector firms, as was the case over the years.

Mr. Smith said that the level of salaries was not the only problem in the civil service, as promotional opportunities and job satisfaction were also important factors.

Mr. Smith said that the days of across the board increases to civil servants had come "home to roost."

MR. SMITH said: "The across-the-board increase is bound to come home to roost, and I am here this evening saying that, certainly in my opinion it has come home to roost, now".

He said that the unskilled labourer in the public service receives about \$5,100 per annum without requirements for academic training, while the "Intake grade" which includes university graduates are getting \$7,100 per annum and Doctors are earning \$11,000 per annum while people in statutory corporations and companies without skill training were earning in excess of \$10,000 per annum.

"This idea of across-the-board (increases) is not a valid one in this day and age," Mr. Smith said.

The Minister said that 189 new posts had been created, 61 were re-classified, seven were deleted and 318 re-designated.

Mr. Smith said that 400 posts of Departmental Assistants were created in the Ministry of Labour and the Public Service to accommodate temporary clerks who on August 13, 1982 had completed three years service, maximum.

These appointments were in response to the recommendations of the Jamaica Civil Service Associ-

ation and the Government's policy of not keeping persons in a temporary position for an "inordinately" long time when they could be appointed.

He said that the appointments would not cost the Government much more but would improve the persons' pensionable status and to give them "permanency".

LEADER of Opposition Business, Mr. Seymour Mullings said while the Motion was not controversial it must be recognized that a substantial sum was spent on training each of the officers who had "migrated" from the service.

He said also that the people being lost were those the service could ill-afford to lose, but were lost to the attractive salaries and fringe benefits in the private sector.

Mr. Mullings said that the previous Government also suffered from the dilemma and tried to narrow the gap, but this could only be temporary as the Government did not have the financial resources to compete with the private sector.

He asked about manpower services in the health services, as well as in education.

The Minister of Health, the Hon. Dr. Kenneth Baugh said the present status concerning doctors was that there was a positive increase in their numbers in the service.

He said however, that his Ministry was concerned about the situation.

Dr. Baugh also commented on a recent newspaper report on the Lucea hospital which he said stated that there was no doctor there. He said that there was no doctor at the hospital for five days as one of the two doctors was on leave, and the other was taking examinations — and private services had to be used — the two main problems which were affecting availability of doctors, he said.

Dr. Baugh said that these problems normally surfaced in the summer, but the situation was now corrected.

He said that there were 138 nursing vacancies.

Other speakers in the debate were the Hon. Dr. Mavis Gilmour, Minister of Education, the Hon. Winston Spaulding, Attorney General and Minister of National Security and Justice, the Hon. Mike Henry, Minister of State for Information, and Mr. Dudley Thompson.

BAUXITE LAYOFFS BEGIN, OPERATIONAL CUTBACK TO FOLLOW

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Oct 82 p 16

[Text]

Lay off notices are being issued to some 420 employees of Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd. whose services will be terminated in the next two to six weeks.

This lay off began on Thursday and follows an announcement made by the company on September 22. A company release issued at that time, stated that Reynolds would lay off 420 to its 600 Jamaican employees (effective Oct. 1) because "adverse international market conditions affecting bauxite and alumina had necessitated a temporary curtailment in operations and employment."

Mr. Don Phillips, General Manager of Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd., told the Gleaner on Friday that the company started to issue lay off notices on

Thursday and has already reduced the rate of production at its Lydford, St. Ann plant, in accordance with its intention to reduce bauxite production to 500,000 tonnes per year — an output which represents 18 per cent of rated annual capacity.

It will take Reynolds Jamaica Mines another six weeks to put excess equipment in storage and complete the process of scaling down its operation, he said.

The services of Reynolds employees slated for lay off will be terminated within two to six weeks, with length of notice varying according to the length of service and seniority of the particular workers involved.

Both hourly paid workers, such as heavy equipment operators and semi-skilled labourers, and salaried

workers, including engineers and secretaries, will lose their jobs at Reynolds Jamaica Mines Ltd. during the coming weeks.

General Manager, Mr. Phillips has said that he "cannot predict how long the present downturn in the (Bauxite-alumina) market will last".

The start of the Reynolds lay-off has come following Kaiser Bauxite company's announcement that it will also be making 169 Jamaican workers redundant with effect from Monday. Kaiser (Jamaica) Bauxite Company's General Manager, Mr. Ed Coyne, has said that the lay offs were an unavoidable consequence "of adverse market conditions as exemplified by the fact that Kaiser's U.S. smelter rate has dropped to 26 per cent of its capacity."

CSO: 3298/039

CONSTRUCTION OF LOW-COST HOUSING AIDED BY CANADA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Sep 82 p 22

[Excerpts]

CONSTRUCTION of 1,000 "low-cost" houses at a total cost of more than \$31 million will commence next month. Contract for the houses, which are expected to be sold at \$30,000 each, was signed between the Ministry of Construction and E. S. Louvrics and Associates Ltd. of Toronto, Canada, last month. The houses are part of the 12,000 houses Government says it will provide in 1983.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Construction, Senator Bruce Golding, at the official opening of three model houses at the Mona Rehabilitation Centre, Wednesday afternoon. The keys to the one, two and three-bedroom houses were handed over by Senator Golding to Professor John Golding of the Mona Rehabilitation Centre.

The houses will be sited in three areas of the island: 400 at Bushy Park, Clarendon; 200 at Gregory Park, St. Catherine; and 400 for the Old Harbour area of St. Catherine. Groundwork for the construction of the Bushy Park units has already been completed, while the infrastructure for the Old Harbour and Gregory Park units will be in place by November and March, respectively, the Minister said.

Describing the project as "reasonable" to the Jamaican government, Mr. Golding said it would not have been feasible if the government had to totally finance it. Twenty-two million dollars were financed from overseas, through a 10-year Canadian government loan at 13 per

cent interest while the Jamaican government contributed \$9 million, he said.

"WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT about this proposal is that the loan is not a loan to the Jamaican government," Mr. Golding said, adding that if it were, it would have created problems with the I.F. who have set "stringent parameters within which we can negotiate loans." Hence if the loan was done on a government to government basis it would have limited the amount of international loan funds that would have been available to other industries like agriculture and tourism.

However, because Mr. E. Louvrics is President of the B. Louvrics Ltd., was able to negotiate the loan for his company in Jamaica, on a private basis, this \$22 million dollar loan, according to Mr. Golding, does not interfere with Jamaica's agreement with the I.F. This, Mr. Golding said, is proof of the kind of confidence Louvrics Ltd. has in Jamaica.

Also speaking at the ceremony was Mr. Louvrics. He said that his company was able to build the three model houses in less than four weeks, using some Jamaican workers while training them on the job. They were built at a cost of \$35 per square foot.

Mr. Louvrics said that for the three years or so that his company will be engaged in projects in Jamaica, he intends to train as many Jamaicans as possible in order to help make a tangible contribution to the Jamaican work force. He also plans to leave in Jamaica the \$400,000 in equipment his company brought from Canada.

CSO: 3298/038

BRIEFS

DONATIONS TO PNP--The People's National Party collected \$63,000 in cash, pledges and postdated cheques at the 44th annual conference at the National Arena on Sunday. It was announced at the Public Session that the Party set a target of \$50,000 in collections. This was exceeded by \$10,000, according to a press release issued by Party Leader Michael Manley.
[Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 82 p 14]

LABOR LEGISLATION--Opposition leader, Mr. Michael Manley gave notice yesterday of a motion requesting that the Government treat as a special case for priority attention an immediate amendment to the Labour Relations and Industrial Disputes Act to remove any doubt about workers' right to strike without dismissal. Mr. Manley's motion said that "Whereas the interpretations of the Act by the Courts have cast doubt upon the right to strike without dismissal, and whereas this was contrary to the intention of the Act, and whereas the Government is currently hearing submissions from the trade unions on a wide ranging review of labour legislation: Resolve that the particular question involving the right to strike and job security be treated as a special case for priority attention, so that immediate amendment to the law may be enacted putting the question beyond any shadow of a doubt." [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Sep 82 p 21]

U.S. BAUXITE PURCHASES--Mr. Seymour Mullings, MP (PNP) for South East St. Ann, says he has telegraphed Prime Minister Edward Seaga urging him to use his "undoubted influence" within the administration of US President Ronald Reagan to negotiate the sale of two million tons of Jamaican bauxite to the US for its strategic stockpile to avert further cutbacks in the bauxite/alumina industry here. In his telegram, copies of which were sent to the press, Mr. Mullings also asked that Mr. Seaga "spare no effort in seeking additional markets for Jamaica's bauxite and alumina, wherever in the world these markets may be." The parishes of St. Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon and St. Catherine have already been hard hit by downturn in alumina industry and the resulting layoffs. Mr. Mullings said in his telegram: "The impending layoffs at Reynolds and Kaiser will deal a crippling blow to economy of St. Ann. Already in communities such as Claremont, Golden Grove and Walkerswood in my own constituency which are highly dependent on bauxite industry, unemployment has reached staggering levels. Strongly recommended therefore that you resurrect deactivated Midland Enterprises Limited with its 35,000 acres of land to create meaningful and productive activity and

generate employment for the jobless thousands in St. Ann, Manchester and St. Elizabeth." [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Sep 82 p 1]

END TO BOAT TAX--The Government is to remove the current tax on commercial boats, Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga told anglers attending the presentation ceremony for the 1982 International Marlin Tournament at the Port Antonio Marina, Portland, on Friday night. Mr. Seaga also said that the Government will be looking at relaxing the taxes on pleasure boats to encourage events like the tournament which he said was a major foreign exchange earner. "This is a good foreign exchange earner," the Prime Minister said, "and I have great interest in foreign exchange. Recently I took the interest to investigate how well other islands in the Caribbean are doing in regards to mariners, charter vessels and fishing tournaments. I found, to my great surprise, that the little U.S. Virgin Islands, with a population of less than a hundred thousand, earns over one hundred million dollars a year from mariners, charter boat services fishing tournament," the Prime Minister said. Mr. Seaga said that his investigations also revealed that one of the reasons why Jamaica did not have sufficient mariners, fishing tournaments and charter boats was because a "previous Minister of Finance" had placed a "very high" tax on boats. The Prime Minister said the Government intended to remove the tax from commercial boats and to have a look at what can be done with the "extraordinary" tax on pleasure boats. [Excerpts] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 13]

PNP OFFICIALS REELECTED--Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Oct (CANA)--Dr D. K. Duncan emerged from yesterday's National Executive Committee (NEC) meeting of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) still in the saddle as general secretary, settling doubts over his future within the PNP, party sources have said. Dr Duncan is a controversial figure in the PNP because he is considered to be the de facto leader of the party's left wing, and there were moves by the right to remove him from the influential position of general secretary. However, party sources said that Dr Duncan told the NEC, which is the party's highest decision-making body outside the annual conference, and which elects the general secretary, that it was up to it to decide whether it wanted him to remain, party sources said. None challenged him for the post. Dr Duncan, praised by delegates as a hard worker and for his organising abilities, was reported to have been helped tacitly by party leader Michael Manley. At yesterday's meeting, party chairman Dudley Thompson was also re-elected. [Text] [FL112118 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CSO: 3298/1121

PAPAL DELEGATE, BISHOPS CALL FOR UNITY

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 17 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Tereza Gurza]

[Text] Yesterday the Vatican's apostolic delegate and the Mexican bishops called for unity to overcome the current crisis and to look to the "glorious past" for the strength to invigorate the country.

Monseigneur Jeronimo Prigione, papal delegate in Mexico, told this daily that the message that he is conveying to the Mexican people on the occasion of the anniversary of their independence consists in inviting them to reflect on the fundamental values of the fatherland. "On this day of such importance I call upon them to reflect upon national values and to take from their glorious past the strength to be able to face successfully the tasks of the future. In reviewing their history the Mexicans can, I am certain, find unity," he said.

The prelate explained that "history is the teacher of life," and he expressed his wishes that the celebration of independence will become the festival of national unity and harmony that can help the people to overcome the current difficulties.

"Mexico has everything for the future." "Mexico," he emphasized, "cannot die."

In addition, the weekly bulletin of the Mexican episcopate stated in its editorial that the patriotic festivities can produce the desire and the resolve to contribute to building an effective union of Mexicans, which will be achieved "by overcoming ideologies, ironing out the difficulties, avoiding recriminations, and forgiving and forgetting injuries, everyone being an element and instrument of unification, harmony and peace."

The publication reminds its readers that precisely in these days of patriotic festivities the week of prayer for unity is being celebrated in the Archdiocese of Mexico, prayer being "the only way of overcoming the current crisis." Yesterday prayers were offered during all of the official masses held in the churches of the metropolitan area for those governing Mexico. On the same subject, in a communique directed to the Catholics of his diocese, the bishop in Tijuana called on them to acknowledge their part of the blame for the situation now affecting the country, to correct their errors, to help in imparting justice and to cooperate both individually and collectively in overcoming the country's economic crisis.

CHIAPAS DISPUTES OVER LANDS, IMPRISONED INDIANS

Simojovel Land Disputes

Tuxtla Gutierrez LA VOZ DEL SURESTE in Spanish 3 Sep 82 p 11

[Excerpt] Simojovel, Chiapas--Natives and peasants belonging to the Emiliano Zapata Peasant Organization, the CIOAC and the National Coordinating Plan of Ayala held a meeting last Saturday which concluded in front of the municipal presidency, from where they shouted insults against the governmental authorities and threatened to drive the ladinos from their lands.

The demonstrations carried insulting placards and demanded immediate freedom for Arturo Albores, Victorino Hernandez, Agustin de la Torre and Antonio Lopez de la Cruz, whom they consider to be political prisoners. Outstanding among the demands that they formulated are the indemnification of the municipality's agricultural day laborers and a halt to the repression and provocation at the hands of elements of the National Peasants Confederation and the state government, whom they blame for the confrontations that have occurred and that may occur.

The foregoing events keep the population in constant anxiety, because independent of the attacks that continue to take place, there is also the group commanded by Sebastian Lopez Lopez, who also threatens to evict the small land-owners from their property and is carrying out attacks.

It transpired that elements of the Directorate of Investigation in the Secretariat of Government were present at the meeting and have been carrying out investigations with the goal of clearing up many obscure points in the problem that has been affecting the municipality, where elements of the Catholic clergy are intimately involved, since, as we have reported, they, along with foreign agitators, are the ones who are advising the group of the National Coordinating Plan of Ayala.

Venustiano Carranza Conflict

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Juan Danell]

[Text] About 800 armed persons are besieging and threatening to evict the joint-holders from the town of Venustiano Carranza in Chiapas, who occupied the municipal presidency of that place to pressure the authorities into releasing 13 peasants whom they had locked up in the jail there (they were released yesterday at noon) and to demand that their agrarian rights be respected.

The preceding was reported by the joint-holders of Casa del Pueblo and the Emiliano Zapata Peasant Organization, member of the National Coordinating Plan of Ayala, who indicated that at this time the climate is tense in the community Venustiano Carranza, since the cattlemen, caciques and merchants there are heavily armed and are threatening to use violence to evict them, because they oppose releasing the peasants belonging to the said organization.

The caciques leading the group of aggressors who have the town under seige are: Jesus Burgueta Costatino, municipal president there, and Santiago Espinoza Hernandez, local leader of the National Peasant Confederation.

If Chiapas Governor Juan Sabines Gutierrez does not order the release of the five Tzeltal natives imprisoned in the jail at Yaxalon by the 28th of this month, then the Independent Organization of the Tzeltals will gather together in the town of Bachajon until they attain the release of those detained.

The foregoing was reported by the Tzeltal Supreme Council representing 30 communities of the same ethnic group, after accusing Governor Sabines Gutierrez of having ordered the state security police to harass and intimidate the inhabitants of the village Lum Chultatic.

It is worth mentioning that that community was totally destroyed by gunmen and regional police last March, and that it was rebuilt by the Tzeltal natives. That region has some very fertile land producing important quantities of coffee which is sold abroad.

The accusers added that to date they have acted within the legal framework to secure the freedom of the prisoners in Yaxalon (Juan Moreno Aguilar, Ernesto Aguilar Saragoz, Antonio Gomez Saragoz, Antonio Aguilar Ruiz and Juan Santiz Cruz) who were arrested 6 July 1982.

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CSO: 3248/60

CHANGES IN PSUM STRATEGY ANNOUNCED

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Sara Lovera]

[Text] Important changes in the policy of alliances and in the strategy of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico will be taking place because of what was described as a change in the direction of the country's economic policy established by the state, it was announced yesterday in separate interviews by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo and Carlos Sanchez Cardenas, members of that party's policy committee.

The policy committee will propose to the plenary session of the central committee next weekend the need to implement specific measures for broad alliances, which would extend from some sectors of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], the government and small and medium industry, to independent workers' and peasants' organizations, to create a cohesive force to consolidate and strengthen what might be the beginning of a change in the state's economic policy.

The subject, which is expected to give rise to extensive debate, will be up for discussion along with other questions, such as unity with the PMT [Mexican Workers Party]--pending since before the elections--, and the remaining organization workers of the PSUM resulting from the unification process which was begun.

In August 1981, Martinez Verdugo and Sanchez Cardenas asserted that the principle task facing the Mexican Socialists today is to restate and analyze the country's situation in the light of recent events--the nationalization of the banking industry and the control of exchange rates--, in view of the fact that some sectors are seeking a retreat from these policies.

Sanchez Cardenas suggested as a central point of the discussion that the PSUM should adjust its tactics and strategy, because it is not possible to ignore what has begun to take place in Mexico: the beginning of a long process that many sectors have started to reject.

The chief risk, Sanchez Cardenas said, is the attitude that may be taken by the forthcoming administration headed by Miguel de la Madrid. That, he said,

is when the oft-repeated position of the president-elect toward revolutionary nationalism will be put to the test: it will be seen then, he emphasized, whether the new president adheres to the new policy or reverses it.

Martinez Verdugo, in turn said that the debate will be very important insofar as it will be possible to make a careful study of the political impact of the government's measures and the probable changes in the relationship of forces between capitalists and the dominant group, which have already been modified by the blow dealt to capitalism's financial sector.

However, we cannot overlook the various positions of the governing group, which run from those who support those measures and consider them irreversible to those who seek to neutralize them.

It is in that study, the former top leader of the old Mexican Communist Party pointed out, that the problems with the policy of alliances arise, with new focal points.

The Policy Committee--in a document which is still being drawn up--will propose the establishment of a broad merger policy with those national forces which may contribute to the consolidation of events.

The point of departure, he explained, is the creation of a new policy within the PSUM in its search for concrete interaction with certain PRI forces, and of course with the national left, which today is undergoing an important unifying process which as yet has not been carried far enough.

The agenda for the PSUM's plenum also includes an analysis of the PMT letter regarding the renewal of the unity talks.

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CSO: 3248/59

LOPEZ-PORTILLO ASSURANCES ON PROTECTING BORDER ECONOMY

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Sep 82 pp 1-A, 1 -A

[Article by Isabel Zamorano]

[Excerpt] "Problem heightened by living next to U.S."
Asks cooperation of border residents. Offers to protect
milling industry.

Tijuana, B.C.N., 19 September--The chief executive announced today that free zones have not ended in Mexico; the changes being made are simply the first repercussions of the "fiendish problem" that control of exchange rates has meant for the country in having to coexist on the extensive border of the most powerful economy in the world, "but with patriotism," he said, "we will establish the conditions for protecting ourselves and which will permit us to find our way within the international economy."

Lopez-Portillo reminded the border residents that with the nationalization of the banking industry and control of exchange rates we are beginning a particularly rigorous experience, because the experience of other countries cannot serve as our guidelines; for that reason we will have to solve our problem with patriotism and with a special style.

In the solidarity demonstration given by the residents of Baja California Norte on his arrival here, the chief executive received not only the support of more than 20,000 Baja Californians, but also donations in both national currency and in dollars for the National Solidarity Fund.

In thanking them for their support, the president emphasized that in Mexico we know that our current problems did not originate on the border; on the other hand, however, it is the residents of this area who, in the first place, will suffer the inconveniences of the measures taken.

He asked the residents of each of the border towns to assist the rest of the nation in implementing control of exchange rates, which will permit us to defend the country, "but," he added, "which are at the same time in your favor, so that you can take advantage of the opportunities and overcome the difficulties; it will be you who will teach us the way to exchange control, Mexican style, on a border whose characteristics are unique in the world, especially here in Tijuana."

Conditions Critical

He added, to an applauding crowd, that in the special and critical conditions we are now experiencing, it is on the border that we will have to find working measures that will defend the nation like an armor, but without burdening those who live here and have the right to an honest living and to carry on in their work.

"For that reason," said the president, "we want to learn about your patriotism and your work; we want it to be you who, with your experience, teach us how we can defend the country, from Tijuana, Sonora, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Neuvo Leon and Tamaulipas. We trust in your good will and in your patriotism; we want to learn from you."

The chief executive warned that at the beginning of this process we will have some difficulties, we will have to make some decisions and doubtless there will be some changes, but we Mexicans will continue to find the way, because the free zone has not ended; its operation is simply adjusting to exchange control, and this will be better accomplished if all residents of the border cooperate.

The chief executive also recognized in his speech the need to protect the milling industry, which has its own ways of maintaining the sources of employment which currently exist, so that these will increase and not diminish.

He also indicated that the national government will protect industry and development in the area and will not make any decision which might endanger increased employment opportunities. On the contrary, industry will be protected, and adequate measures will be established to achieve this objective. "You will be the measure of the nation's efficiency in solving problems on the border," he commented.

Lopez-Portillo recognized the efforts of Governor Roberto de la Madrid to solve the state's problems. He said that he [de la Madrid] is the spokesman authorized to present the problems of the border zone, which will be solved with the single restriction that the solution represent the general interest of the whole country, "and I call upon that general interest to solve these problems," he added.

Finally, the president expressed his conviction that this strong arm of the country, "along with the rest of the country will be able to find the way to victory and, at this moment of truth, as Mexicans living in the spot where the country begins, to help our nation."

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CSO: 3248/59

BUSINESSMEN CONCERNED OVER IDEOLOGICAL DRIFT

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Luis A. Rodriguez and Linda Zavala]

[Text] Puebla, Pue., 16 September--Meeting in a business forum to study the current plight of the country, 37 leaders of organizations in Puebla's private sector and about a thousand of their affiliates expressed their concern that "Mexico is being led into situations which are foreign to the international and Western context," and they indicated that the recent changes "have gone much further than the citizens are willing to support."

In addition, in Guadalajara, Carlos Gonzalez Lozano, coordinator of the Council of Industrial Chambers of Jalisco, remarked that although the industrialists do not accept nationalization of the banking industry, they do not expect to confront the federal government; he also warned that "some columnists and public officials are exacerbating the feeling against private initiative and dividing the Mexican people."

At the businessmen's forum in Puebla, which lasted approximately 10 hours and was held behind closed doors, it was said that the purpose of the meeting was to study the political and economic situation of the country, as well as the process of socialization.

At the end of the meeting, the chief leaders of the business organizations held a press conference regarding impressions and conclusions reached.

The president of the Employers' Center of Puebla and Tlaxcala, Alfredo Sandoval Gonzalez, said that the meeting also sought the "strengthening of local and national business groups," as well as to unify criteria, and he denied that they were trying to create a political group, since "it is unnecessary to be organized into a political entity to exercise the individual rights of the private sector."

The president of the Chamber of the Textile Industry, Ricardo Villa Escalera, said that Mexico is experiencing a situation that has crossed the threshold of socialism, since not only does the power of the state now extend to the economic sphere, but also its attitude in "permitting national policy to be permeated." And he added: "It has gone much further than what the citizens are willing to support."

Guillermo Breto Carreon, president of the Puebla Chamber of Commerce and vice president of CANACO [National Chamber of Commerce] expressed confidence that the incoming administration of Miguel de la Madrid "will think before taking any step which is against the nature of the Mexican people."

Villa Escalera maintained that the nationalism expressed by Bank of Mexico director Carlos Tello Macias in his book, "La disputa por la nacion" ["The Fight for the Nation"], is worrisome. "The author, who is now an official, refers, he said, "to a nationalism which tends to nationalize economic activity, and not to the sense of nation as fatherland."

On the other hand, Miguel Unanue, president of the local Agriculture Chamber, declared that because "the Mexican people are free and individualistic, they reject socialism, even though some may try to dress it in sheep's clothing." As for any possible action the Puebla businessmen might take, they said that "this will depend on the demands of the rank and file," but they affirmed that they will not take any action which might serve to foster a struggle between various groups. "We will not provoke what the others want," they said.

Finally, Sandoval Gonzalez explained that taking a position against socialism does not mean a defense of the business class, but a search for benefits for the community.

Carlos Gonzalez Lozano, the business representative from Jalisco, emphasized that the private sector has made a "great effort to maintain unity, and if we do not put a stop to those who are trying to divide the Mexican people, later on it will be too late."

"The industrialists of Jalisco," he added, "will not play the intellectuals' game. The industrialists do not want or seek any confrontation with the federal government. Those who muddle public opinion with criticism, misinforming it, will not achieve their goals. Jalisco has always been and is an example of unity," Gonzalez Lozano said.

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CSO: 3248/59

LEOPOLDO ZEA WARNS OF RADICALIZATION DANGER

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 14 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Pressures on Mexico from foreign interests may lead to a radicalization of its nationalist process, Dr Leopoldo Zea warned yesterday. He announced the establishment of the Center for Coordination and Dissemination of Latin American Studies (CCYDEL), and he said that Latin America must seek to become integrated in independence and to fight for its own interests, with an antiimperialist awareness.

Zea, coordinator of the CCYDEL, indicated that the purpose of this institution is to learn and disseminate knowledge of what the Latin American countries have in common, in order to break their dependency on any type of imperialism and find a way to achieve Bolivar's goal of Latin American integration.

With respect to the nationalization of the banking industry, he said that it was an urgent measure because the country's values and economic potential were being destroyed. He emphasized that this action is not "socializing," but nationalist, and he asserted that those who charge the opposite are trying to distort it. "Cuba," he said, "tried to find a nationalist solution, but foreign pressure forced it to seek radical solutions," and he expressed his hope that "foreign interests will be more tolerant with Mexico and will not try to create more Cubas in the world."

The CCYDEL, he said later on, is affiliated with the Latin American Society for Studies on Latin America and the Caribbean and with the International Federation, which includes nearly 300 institutes for studies on Latin America, France, the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan.

He expressed the opinion that its establishment and functioning under the auspices of UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico] is of great importance, because "it will permit us to learn about our situation in order to change it."

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CSO: 3248/59

LOPEZ-PORTILLO PROMISES RESOLUTION OF AGRARIAN CLAIMS

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Gonzalo Alvarez del Villar]

[Text] Speaking before a crowd of more than 10,000 peasants of the Socialist Workers Party (PST) in the plaza outside the Los Pinos balcony, President Jose Lopez-Portillo committed himself, "in accordance with reason and the law," to solve their agrarian claims, and he assured them that "your problems will be studied within a short time."

Peasants from all over the country, some of whom made the journey to Mexico on foot over a period of 25 days, demanded among other things that estates in Sinaloa, Veracruz and Jalisco be turned over to them. And they heard President Lopez-Portillo say that "I hear with some concern those claims in which charges are made against officials who collaborate with me," but before that he had rejoiced that "by way of agreement we are strengthening the decision to nationalize the banking industry."

During the ceremony, which included three speakers, the last of these, Rafael Aguilar Talamares, president of the PST, gave Lopez-Portillo "just \$10,000 (in cash), because we are concerned, for the National Solidarity Fund, and told the president that "we are going to carry out an economic campaign among all the people of Mexico so that we can give you more before you leave office." The peasant march began at 9:05 am from the Monument to the Revolution. The large group (carrying the flags of Mexico and of the PST and posters charging "corruption in the SRA [Secretariat of Agrarian Reform]," telling of "Yaqui tribes being deprived of water" and supporting the "nationalization of the banking industry") proceeded down Insurgentes Avenue and then west on Paseo de la Reforma, turning left (at Lira Park) and coming to rest in an orderly manner in the plaza facing Los Pinos, where there is a monument to president Francisco I. Madero.

During the march, which took almost 3 1/2 hours and covered a little more than 10 kilometers, the peasants--among them many children and pregnant women--never ceased to shout slogans. Among the most virulent were those against the governor of Sinaloa, "landowner Antonio Toledo Corro," and against the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform.

Besides the march, yesterday the DIARIO OFICIAL DE LA FEDERACION published a decree expropriating 11,500 hectares of irrigated land from private owners in the area of Elota Piaxtla Irrigation District, in the municipalities of Elota (where there have been confrontations) and Culiacan, Sinaloa. The expropriations were made with the help of SARH [Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources], "to satisfy agrarian needs."

Leaflets were also distributed throughout the march, as was the newspaper EL INSURGENTE, official organ of the PST, which published "the first list" of the 57 families who monopolize 122,000 hectares; of these, only 18 owners have 59,461 hectares, all these in Sinaloa, since, the PST claims, altogether there are 15 million hectares held by bosses and landowners.

This list is headed by business leader Manuel Clouthier, followed by prominent Sinaloan politicians, such as the Tamayo y Gaxiolas, and including a distant relative of Governor Toledo Corro, as well as the "ultraprominent" Robinson Bours, Demetrius, Koutrolares, and Reynaldo Ramos families. The list also includes the names of the estates and the number of hectares included in each.

Aguilar Talamantes said in Los Pinos that the peasants will remain "like sentries at the Monument of the Revolution until our demands are met," and he emphasized--in an interview--that "we could very well remain until 20 November of 1 December."

Prior to this, by means of a microphone in the street at Lira Park, Jesus Velazquez, a peasant from Sinaloa, told President Lopez-Portillo that "you are the only solution to the problems." Afterward he told him what is happening in his state, where "the irrigation districts are in the hands of the big landowners and the bankers, whose lands you have just expropriated."

Later on Celia Rangel spoke on behalf of the insurgent women of the PST, and she told the president and the rest of the gathering that "we do not want our children to have to fight with guns for what we were unable to achieve with the constitution in our hands." She mentioned that "we began to fight from necessity, and today we also know that reason and the law are on our side. There are a few families who hold huge expanses of land, violating the constitution and keeping thousands of peasants landless and unemployed."

A few moments later Lopez-Portillo told the crowd that "what is happening here is an example of plurality, a geographic and historic example of our México," telling them that "you people here are publicly demonstrating your ideas, which are similar to those of the government, and you are also expressing your demands."

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CSO: 3248/59

BRIEFS

TWO PSUM MEMBERS MURDERED--Two members of the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] were murdered yesterday in the Oaxaca municipality of Magdalena Ocotlan by some local PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] members. The PSUM, which is the party in power in the Magdalena Ocotlan municipal government, charged in a press communique that Severiano Vazquez, Isidoro Sanchez, Angel Sanchez, Palemon Vazquez, Javier Cosme and Daniel Cosmo, all members of the PRI municipal committee, are responsible for the deaths of Francisco Cosme Aquino and Valentin Santaella. They demanded that Governor Pedro Vazquez Colmenares clarify the matter and punish those responsible. [Text] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 22 Sep 82 p 5] 8735

PRI, COCEI CLASH--Chicapa de Castro, Oaxaca--A bloody gunfight took place near this town 29 August between members of the PRI and the COCEI. Two persons were killed and a considerable number were wounded. The events took place on the bridge of the river Espiritu Santo, when the PRI members, informed that a COCEI group was about to arrive from Juchitan to inaugurate a project, as it was said, obstructed passage over the bridge with logs and stones. What is certain is that upon arriving the adversaries sought to remove the objects from the roadway, and it was then that the tumult started. Killed in an exchange of shots were a humble carpenter by the name of Pancho Lopez, a peasant named Pedro Martinez Mata and a member of the COCEI, and several dozen participants were wounded. These confrontations have been stirred up especially on the isthmus, due to the presence of a socialist group called COCEI and now united with the PSUM (United Socialist Party of Mexico), who in a disorderly manner are trying to destabilize the region's institutional life. [Excerpt] [Tuxtla Gutierrez LA VOZ DEL SURESTE in Spanish 3 Sep 82 p 6] 9746

CSO: 3248/60

COUNTRY'S EXPORTS AMOUNT TO \$243 MILLION

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] In spite of the financial and other boycotts imposed by the imperialists, such as the boycott on key replacement parts for machinery, which slows vital production for export, Nicaragua has managed so far this year to export more than 243 million dollars worth of seafood products, sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee, sesame, and a great variety of non-traditional products. This shows the revolutionary will to move ahead with consolidating the Nicaraguan process, based on the work of all the people.

Seafood Products

Seafood exports (shrimp, lobster, fresh and dried fish, shark, tortoise shell, dehydrated turtle meat, crayfish, and dried shark fins) to the United States, Canada, Japan, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador amounted to 2,478,100 pounds, for a value of 11,626,580.33 dollars through August of this year.

Sugar and Syrups

The Nicaraguan Sugar Enterprise [ENAZUCAR] has exported 2,032,426.93 quintals from the 1981-82 sugar harvest to the United States, Mexico, and the Soviet Union, thus generating foreign exchange on the order of 36,108,948.22 dollars.

Also from the October-September period of the 1981-82 harvest, ENAZUCAR has exported 60,753.66 metric tons of molasses, for a value of 2,787,084.42 dollars, with the principal buyers being the United States and Bulgaria.

Cotton and Sesame

By August, the Nicaraguan Cotton Enterprise [ENAL] had exported 265,381 bales of white staple cotton from the last harvest, for a value of 85,543,454.46 dollars, the principal buyers being Japan, France, Hong Kong, England, Italy, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, South Korea, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Thailand, Hungary, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and others.

ENAL likewise exported 2,320 quintals of hulled sesame seeds from the 1981-82 harvest, which produced 129,855 dollars, and 9,920.24 quintals of unprocessed sesame, equivalent to 330,053.60 dollars. Among the principal buyers were West Germany, Australia, Canada, Holland, Hong Kong, Japan, the United States, Sweden, Costa Rica, Holland, Norway, Bulgaria, and South Korea.

The Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise [ENCAFE], by August of this year, had exported 808,160.57 quintals of gold-grade coffee from the 1981-82 harvest, which generated foreign exchange in the amount of 100,348,048.99 dollars for Nicaragua. Here the principal buyers were West Germany, the Soviet Union, France, Spain, Holland, the United States, Norway, Italy, Japan, Belgium, England, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and others. Many of these countries do not belong to the International Coffee Organization.

9839

CSO: 3248/54

BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS--"By a hair," as the popular saying goes, Nicaragua's population has now reached almost 3 million. The latest socio-economic indicators published by the Nicaraguan Institute of Statistics and Censuses [INEC] reveal that as of December, 1981, those of us living in Free Nicaragua number 2,823,979, with an unadjusted birth rate of 45.2 per thousand, and a mortality rate of 11.0 per thousand. INEC's report points out that Nicaragua continues to be a young country. According to age classifications before 1981, there were 1,922,144 Nicaraguans between 0 and 24 years of age. The remaining adult population comprises approximately 1 million. Nevertheless, those who can be considered elderly--60 and over--number barely 108,831 as of 1981. The demographic report also shows a natural growth rate of 34.2 per thousand. According to the report, the most populous department is Managua, with 819,679 residents. In second place is Leon, with 248,704; then Chinandega with 228,573; Matagalpa, with 220,548; and Zelaya, with 202,461. The least populous department, on the other hand, as of 1981 was Rio San Juan, with 21,001 residents. On another topic, the report specifies that last year 16,237 marriages were recorded, in other words slightly less than last year, and there were 1,060 divorces. [Text] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Sep 82 p 12] 9839

CSO: 3248/54

POLL SHOWS CONCERN FOR SURVIVAL OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 27 Sep 82 p 23

[Text] Recently the Datum agency interviewed for CARETAS 400 residents of Lima and Callao concerning militarist trends. The significant results are as follows:

Although the phenomenon of terrorism is eroding the prestige of the government and, in particular, of the president (whom many accuse of being "weak"), the choice of an alleged strength engendered through a military coup does not appeal to the majority of the Peruvian people.

And it is not that they do not believe in the possibility or the danger of a coup--always latent or possible in a country like Peru; only 31.3 percent of the Lima residents interviewed by Datum believe that "it is not possible."

But that does not mean that such a situation would be accepted without a fuss. On the contrary, 78 percent of those interviewed identified as "negative" the military governments of Latin America--that of Chile being mentioned most often, with 35 percent.

In addition, almost 80 percent of the capital's citizens are opposed even to the inclusion of more military men in the ministerial cabinet, and the majority believe that the minister of interior should be a civilian (see tables). To the question, "What is the most suitable type of government for Peru?" only 9 percent favored a military government; more than 70 percent were in favor of a democratic government, and a little more than 11 percent mentioned a socialist government. Among those under 35 years of age, a socialist (and presumably non-democratic) regime attracted 17.2 percent, and in the lower socioeconomic group, 20 percent.

TABLE I

Is there any possibility of a military coup in Peru at the present time?

	SEX			AGE		SOCIAL CLASS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>18/34</u>	<u>35/+</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
Yes	62.0	60.9	62.9	66.5	56.8	63.1	62.5	58.8
No	31.3	32.1	30.6	27.9	35.1	30.0	30.6	35.0
Don't know/no answer	6.7	7.0	6.5	5.6	8.1	6.9	6.9	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on total number of interviews
Alarming distrust.

TABLE II

Would you accept the inclusion of more military people in the ministerial cabinet?

	SEX			AGE		SOCIAL CLASS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>18/34</u>	<u>35/+</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
Accept	16.5	13.0	19.4	15.8	17.3	15.6	15.0	21.3
Reject	79.0	82.6	75.9	80.0	77.8	78.8	81.2	75.0
Don't know/no answer	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.6	3.8	3.7

Based on total number of interviews
Significant opposition.

TABLE III

The ideal interior minister should be:

	SEX			AGE		SOCIAL CLASS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>18/34</u>	<u>35/+</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
Civilian	56.7	57.6	56.0	60.5	52.4	47.5	58.7	71.3
Military	36.3	39.1	33.8	33.5	39.5	43.1	34.4	26.2
Don't know/no answer	7.0	3.3	10.2	6.0	8.1	9.4	6.9	2.5

Based on total number of interviews
Military option is least-mentioned.

8735

CSO: 3348/32

JOURNALIST REPORTS VISIT TO SHINING PATH STRONGHOLD

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 20 Sep 82 pp 4-6; 30

[Article by Julio Cesar Gaitan]

[Text] A childhood friend and collaborator of the "Path" obtained approval and arranged my trip to Ayacucho. I had asked to visit the "liberated" areas, and I was given that opportunity, though not without the warning that I would go as a "witness" and not as a journalist, and that I would assume all the risks inherent in the journey, just like any other guerrilla fighter.

"You will not take any identification papers and no baggage; just enough warm clothing, but you will have to wear it," they explained to me.

And so began one of the most extraordinary experiences of my life.

Before leaving, the password: "When you arrive in Ayacucho, you will go to the corner of ... and ... There you will meet a businessman with this distinguishing mark... You will ask him, 'Do you have change for a 5,000-sol bill?' He will answer: 'In 500-wol or 1,000-sol bills?' And you will say: 'In 500's,' Then you will give him half of a 5,000-sol bill, and then he will take you to a base where you will await someone to take you to the camp."

When I arrived in Ayacucho the system worked perfectly. Soon I was installed in the modest home of some artisans in the Barrios Altos slum area, from which one can contemplate in complete tranquillity the daily activity of the city of Huamanga.

The first thing that impressed me was the efficient communications and services infrastructure the Senderistas [members of Shining Path] have succeeded in establishing in the urban atmosphere of Ayacucho--an infrastructure which is operating 24 hours a day and has become a parallel to the official administration. With the difference that the Shining Path administration is composed of people who act with military-type discipline.

And it is not solely a matter of discipline. Every member and every cadre of the Communist Party of Peru ("Sendero Luminoso" [Shining Path]) holds a military rank, from first, second and third class private to first, second and third class commander. Abimael Guzman, or "Comrade Gonzalo," is commanding general.

But the Shining Path Army is mixed in with the population, and not just with some sectors of the population, but with an impressive percentage thereof. It includes important state officials, and even policemen, as well as beggars and errand boys; elderly people aged 70 as well as children of 10.

On one of the three nights during which I awaited the guide who was to take me to the camp, a beggar was asked to obtain, "by collaboration," a quantity of red cloth to make the now well-known Shining Path flags. The task was completed the following day, with the "collaboration" of several Huamanga merchants. Financing for the group's activities, as everyone knows, is also obtained on the basis of "collaboration" by persons with a certain amount of economic power. In this regard I was told a very significant anecdote. One night a Shining Path commando group--faces covered with ski masks, of course--approached a prosperous businessman and told him: "Tomorrow at 8 o'clock in the evening go to such and such a place in the cemetery and leave 2 million sols there." The man went at the hour indicated and left the 2 million sols, but first he had informed the police.

A group of boys were playing soccer near the cemetery and saw the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] surrounding the place. Of course nobody from Shining Path went to pick up the money. But at dawn the following day the same commandos visited the wily businessman and told him: "So, you called the police! Tomorrow night you had better leave 6 million sols in such and such a place; because if you don't, you and your family will die." Of course the money was there punctually, and no one was any the wiser.

There are several slum areas in Huamanga: Basilio Auqui, Belen, Yurac-Yurac, Barrios Altos, Santa Ana, Leon Pampa, Capillapata. I arrived at Barrios Altos, but early the next morning I was taken to spend the day in other barriadas. The night before my journey to the "liberated" areas I was blindfolded and told that in 10 minutes one of the leaders would come to take me to the camp, that he would remain in the house with me until we left at dawn and that the blindfold would remain until we arrived in the area controlled by Shining Path. The Shining Path leader was an extremely pleasant person, with a rather bookish vocabulary, who spoke with a very pronounced mountain accent. "I know you and you know me, but I am not going to tell you who I am. Nor will you see me, because when they take off your blindfold I will already be gone."

He told me that Shining Path's influence is much greater than "the people in Lima" can imagine. His words are engraved on my mind:

"In the barriadas almost everyone is on our side. Don't forget that we organized the Federation of Barriadas. We have cells all over the rest of the city, as well as many friends. We have friends among the clergy and the Civil Guard, for one thing. We also have people in the public agencies. For this reason, none of the plans of the repressive forces are a secret from us; we know them all beforehand. We know their movements, their orders and even the type and number of weapons they have. And our friends--who, I repeat, are many--do not act out of fear, but from conviction, because they are convinced that we are not only fighting for a just cause, but have the active support of the people of the city and the fighting support of the peasants."

During my visit to the "liberated" zones I was able to experience directly that part about the "fighting support of the peasants."

We left Ayacucho in a truck; I had to lie motionless in the back of the truck under a big pile of ropes, boxes and empty baskets. On one occasion the vehicle was stopped by a Sinchi patrol, but the leader who was my guide spoke to them with great familiarity, and they let us pass after a few minutes. Soon we were in a completely peasant sector. The truck stopped. The baskets, ropes and boxes were removed from on top of me and I was told I could sit up.

My guide sat down beside me. We must have been traveling for about another hour, and he said: "I will not tell you whether we are traveling south or north, nor where we are headed. But I will tell you that for us, San Jose de Secce in Huanta, Vilcashuaman, Vischongos and Cangallo are 'liberated' zones. We are going to one of those places. When we arrive you must not ask the name of the place."

Just then the truck stopped and picked up several people, apparently a Shining Path patrol, which included at least one woman with a very strong mountain accent. She encouraged her companions to sing. It was the hymn, "Adios Pueblo de Ayacucho," with Shining Path lyrics which were not without a certain poetic and romantic sense; they were all singing it, with real feeling.

After that the truck stopped several times to pick up peasants with their children who were traveling from one place to another and greeted the guerrillas with affection. One little old woman said to the woman guerrilla, in Quechua, "Say, auntie..don't forget to come for your birthday." "Tell them to kill a couple of lambs and I'll come with my friends," was the half-joking reply. Oddly enough, no one asked what in the devil I was doing there with my eyes blindfolded.

It must have been 2 o'clock in the afternoon when we arrived at a curve in the highway and stopped. My guide and I got out, and I was introduced to someone who said to me, "Now we have some hard walking to do." "That's fine," I answered, taking leave of the leader who had brought me to this point. "When the revolution is victorious you will know who I am," were his last words to me, half serious, half joking.

After we had walked for half an hour my blindfold was removed. We were in a valley and could see some small houses scattered in the distance. But we were climbing toward a more bleak area. After 3 hours on the road we found ourselves in a village of about 30 houses on the edge of a narrow valley and surrounded by immense peaks. It was a vantage point from which one could observe perfectly the entire valley. It was not precisely in the bleak, waste area, but near it. Corn and potato crops were planted very close by and a little below. But it was cold. My guide now was a young man of about 20, very small of stature, his face burned by the frosts of that wasteland.

He scarcely spoke during the entire long journey. When we arrived he took me immediately to the village school. In what appeared to be the home of the only teacher I was told to sit down and rest. A few minutes later a woman came in, bringing me a dish of soup and some cancha.

A short time later the teacher arrived with a man she called the "local superintendent," a mature peasant with a reflective manner, who spoke only Quechua. The teacher explained to me: "It is nighttime already and you are tired. Tomorrow afternoon you will have to return to Ayacucho. This is a village in the Socialist Republic of Pomacocha Alto. Here we teach the children their first lessons in the thoughts of Mao and of Comrade Gonzalo. We also teach them to participate in the struggle for national liberation. All of us here are prepared for the armed struggle."

Very early the following day the superintendent and the teacher, who appeared to be the real political leader of the people, came to awaken me. After some very hot coffee and a good dish of cancha, they took me to a classroom where some children were singing the "International" in Quechua. The teacher gave them a brief lecture on imperialism, political bosses and oligarchs, with appropriate sketches on the blackboard. At the end they all finished with "Vivas" to the armed struggle and to Comrade Gonzalo.

Among the children, who were from 5 to 6 years old, there were some who did not appear to be from that locale. I asked about them, and the teacher answered: "They are children of the guerrillas; the people welcome the children of the fighters." She also told me that there was a small hospital there for wounded guerrillas. I asked her to show it to me. "You can't go in," she warned me, and pointed out a small, tile-roofed house up close to one of the peaks in the distance.

I inquired about the guerrillas. "Here we are all either militia or guerrilla fighters," she replied, adding, "We all work equally in the fields, and when it is necessary to fight, we fight." But, she explained, "The brothers who are now with the guerrilla column are away, and you cannot go there."

I asked her, "How many 'literated' villages like this do you have?" "Hundreds," was the proud, but not boastful, reply. "And if the 'Sinchis' or the army come?" She smiled. "So they come. They won't find anything. The weapons are buried. Nobody would squeal. How would they guess who is who?" Then she continued: "But they will not come, because they know that at the slightest careless action we would attack them. And they can't stay here forever."

I insisted: "But how can you say, then, that this is a 'liberated' area?"

"It's very simple," she answered, "because we rule here and not the government; because here we are the government." And she added: "We have accomplished this in two ways: by winning the hearts of the people and cutting the tentacles of the feudal-bourgeois state." Then, looking me straight in the eye, she said: "Here, anyone who works for the Lima government dies, therefore nobody wants to be in a position of authority any more, unless we give him permission and tell him to work for us." She concluded: "We are in a 'liberated' zone because here we have the weapons, we direct production, collect the taxes, dispense justice and educate the children... And in that manner we will proceed, thanks to the prolonged war, from the country to the cities. As Mao and Comrade Gonzalo say: 'Advance, retreat, advance again, retreat again and advance once more, until the final victory.'"

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER UNDER ATTACK--They say the fall of Fernando Chaves Belaunde, transportation and communications minister and cousin of FBT [Fernando Belaunde Terry], is imminent. Not only does he have the burden of the Eastern affair and the fraudulent purchase of two ships for the CPV [Peruvian Shipping Corporation], an explanation of his conduct demanded, a trial, a committee investigating the purchase of the ships, a committee investigating projects and purchases let without bids; now he seems to be involved in a new CPV scandal. The Office of the Maritime Captain of Callao last week suspended the CPV Maritime Agency for having failed to pay an \$89,000 fine after the ship "Inca Roca" violated the maritime transport regulations in Hamburg. With its customs agency suspended, the CPV had, in any case, to obtain the services of another agency to continue normal operations. So its Board of Directors, then, with the express endorsement of Minister Chaves Belaunde, contracted with the Cosmos Agency, a German and Japanese firm. The interesting thing is that the CPV must pay Cosmos \$178,000 for only three ships in 10 days. How does it have the money to pay Cosmos, but not the fine? The minister has the answer. Is this some new deal? [Text] [Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 31 Aug 82 p 14] 8735

CSO: 3348/32

VENEZUELA LOANS \$6 MILLION FOR ROAD REPAIR PROGRAM

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Guy Ellis]

[Text]

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Saturday. (CANA) — St. Lucia is to receive \$6 million in loans from Venezuela to finance the government's road improvement programme.

Prime Minister John Compton and Francisco Morales, Vice-President of the Workers' Bank of Venezuela, the agency which is making the funds available to St. Lucia signed the agreement here yesterday.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr. Compton referred to the difficulties faced by his island nation in the aftermath of the widespread destruction caused by Hurricane Allen in 1980, noting that Venezuelan assistance to St. Lucia during that period has been constant.

The funds will go towards buying asphalt. The agreement is the second St. Lucia has signed this week for road improvement.

On Tuesday, St. Lucia and the United States, through its Agency for International Development (USAID),

signed a grant agreement for US \$5.15 million to rehabilitate up to 65 miles of feeder and primary roads.

Prime Minister Compton said the Venezuelan loans would complement the U.S. grant.

He added: "These agreements are symbolic in that not only do they signify the readiness of our friends to come to our assistance in time of need, but they also serve to highlight the importance of the development and maintenance of our road system which is important to our agriculture, tourism and industry."

The road building and repair programme to be financed by the American and Venezuelan contributions, Mr. Compton continued, reflected the determination of his four-month-old government to bring about the recovery of the island's battered economy through the reactivation of the construction sector in the first instance.

CSO: 3298/040

BRIEFS

U.S. AID STRESSED--Castries, St Lucia, 9 Oct (CANA)--St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton left here today for New York, to address the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. Compton, who is also St Lucia's foreign minister, will make his inaugural address to the world body next Thursday. He will use the opportunity to deliver the first major foreign policy statement of his United Workers Party Government which came to power in general elections here last May. According to government sources here, Compton is expected to deal with a wide range of international political and economic issues during his address, but would be paying special attention to the role of the U.S. specialised agencies in assisting the economic development of small states like St Lucia. The sources said that while in New York, Compton would also hold a series of bilateral meetings with other foreign ministers attending the U.N. assembly. Compton's government has promised to play only a minor role in international affairs, preferring to devote its energies to purely domestic issues. [Text] [FL111615 Bridgetown CANA in English 2346 GMT 9 Oct 82]

CSO: 3298/1124

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO AMEND TAX PROTESTED BY BUSINESSMEN

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Wednesday. (CANA) — The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Government has agreed to amend a new tax provision following protests by the island's Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Cabinet Secretary James Pompey, yesterday confirmed that Government had decided to make changes to the three per cent gross turnover tax. It has increased the minimum amount taxable from EC\$3 000 (EC\$1 equal 37 cents US) to EC\$5 000 per month, and has also extended the time allowed for submission of returns to one month instead of 15 days, Mr. Pompey said.

Mr. Pompey said Cabinet had also decided to exempt any outstanding credit instalments due on hire-purchase items finalised before September 1 this year when the tax became effective.

The turnover tax is one of five new tax measures introduced in last month's national budget.

Businessmen and Opposition politicians have opposed the tax on the grounds that it will have adverse effects on industry and commerce in the country.

Two weeks ago, a delegation from the Chamber of Industry and Commerce and a

Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister, Hudson Tannis, held discussions on the effects of the tax on business.

The chamber's delegation pressed for the removal of the tax, but the Government delegation said the Government could not do this.

The delegations then discussed areas of modification of the tax and its publications but the chamber said it made clear that those discussions were without prejudice to its demands for the complete withdrawal of the tax.

The amendments made by Government are the result of the discussions held between the Cabinet and the delegation.

The chamber has not yet reacted to Government's announcement of amendments to the tax.

Another group of traders pressing for the withdrawal of the tax calling themselves "a group of concerned traders of St. Vincent and the Grenadines" Sunday took a resolution to Prime Minister Milton Cato demanding that the tax be withdrawn.

The resolution has been signed by 163 traders and they have asked for a reply from Government by Friday.

TOURISM DECLINES IN '82; FOCUS ON NEW SOURCES URGED

Drop of 3.9 Percent

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Kingstown St. Vincent Friday (CANA)--St. Vincent and the Grenadines has recorded a 3.9 per cent decline in tourist arrivals for the first seven months of this year, compared to the same period last years.

According to the Department of Tourism 28 999 tourist visited St. Vincent between January and July this year compared to 30 176 during the same period last year.

Tourism officials here said that while the world-wide economic recession could have been the main factor for the decline in visitor arrivals there was need for the entire Vincentian society to ask themselves "are we giving the tourist value for money?"

The officials said there was still need for improved hotel and facilities, the quality of service, offered and an improvement in the general approach by Vincentians to the state of the environment.

"It is pointless to place emphasis on improving marketing techniques, if the infrastructure for tourism development is still underdeveloped," an officials said. [as published]

The department of Tourism is continuing a tourism education drive telling Vincentians of the contribution the industry is making to the economy and living standards and of the need for welcoming the tourist.

Tannis Suggestions

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Tuesday (CANA) — St. Vincent and the Grenadines' Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism, Hudson Tannis, has forecast a gloomy future

for tourism in the Eastern Caribbean unless there is a turn-around in the current worldwide economic recession, especially in North America, a major tourist market for the region.

Addressing a one day tourism seminar here organised by the Department of Tourism, Mr. Tannis who is Deputy Prime Minister, urged officials to turn their attention to the nearby oil rich states of Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela to ensure the industry's future growth.

The St. Vincent minister described the reported upswing in visitor arrivals in Jamaica as "fortuitous", saying this was because the island's proximity to the North American market made it cheaper for tourists to go there than to travel to the Eastern Caribbean.

He also said the change of government in Kingston two

years ago — from a socialist to a pro-western regime — was another factor that had influenced the turn-around in Jamaica's tourism sector.

Jamaica's tourist base had been so low that it was easy for them to show some growth in the tourist industry, although it was to levels lower than they were six years ago, Mr. Tannis added.

The Deputy Prime Minister said: "It would appear that for us in the Eastern Caribbean, we have to begin trying to see the extent to which we can increase promotion to Trinidad and Tobago and perhaps Venezuela."

CSO: 3298/040

BRIEFS

BUSINESSES CLOSED--Kingston, St Vincent, 8 Oct (CANA)--Most of St Vincent and the Grenadines business houses remained closed for the third day running today and a government minister accused the private sector of not wanting to have their tax levels monitored. In the first government reaction to the move to force government to withdraw the three per cent turnover tax on businesses, Trade Minister Vincent Beache said international aid agencies were not prepared to continue to provide funds for capital expenditure in areas such as building schools. The minister said the tax was designed to raise funds from recurrent revenue to fill the void. The on gross earnings, which became effective from September 1, is intended to provide government with 5.8 million dollars (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in the present financial year. [Excerpt] [FL091615 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 8 Oct 82 FL]

PORTUGUESE DIPLOMATS' ACTIVITIES--Kingstonw, St Vincent, 13 Oct (CANA)--Two Portuguese diplomats Duartadaz Pinto Castro and Luis Barrieros have held discussions here with St Vincent's acting minister of foreign affairs Ken Browne. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the diplomats were on a special mission, details of which would have to be announced by the St Vincent Cabinet. [Text] [FL132059 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 13 Oct 82 FL]

CSO: 3298/1126

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN PROVIDING BUILDING LOTS TO POOR EXPLAINED

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

GOVERNMENT'S capacity to continue an ever-growing housing programme will depend on the fiscal responsibility in recovering house costs. This was stated by Senator Wendell Mottley, Minister of Housing and Resettlement, at the handing over of leases for Tobago lots on Monday.

The ceremony was scheduled to be held on the Bon Accord site, but flooding because of heavy rain, caused the shift to Crown Point Hotel.

Senator Mottley told the gathering: "I would like to take the opportunity to appraise you of Government's policy in relation to the distribution of lots in Tobago and Trinidad. You will observe that the development and disposal of building lots will play an increasing role in Government's housing drive.

"Government will recover the cost of land development by charging families in receipt of gross monthly income, that is combined family income, between \$3,501—\$4,501 at the subsidised rate of \$5.00 per square foot.

"However, lower income families, that is families in receipt of gross combined family income less than \$1,500 per month will pay half of the already subsidised rate. But everyone must pay something, because all families who receive these lots today must put money back into the Treasury to enable us to

develop more lots to satisfy those who patiently await their turn.

"I have to let the public know that public housing, even the provision of developed lots, is a very expensive business."

At Bon Accord and elsewhere, the infrastructure costs will be partially recovered dependent on family income over a maximum period of thirty (30) years at rates of interest between 5½ and 7%.

MADE AVAILABLE

The distribution of building lots by the State is done by the Lottery system. Lots are made available to persons of small and average incomes — under \$1,500.00 to \$4,500 monthly. In Tobago, 244 building lots have been developed in Bon Accord, Charlotteville and Buccoo, and in Trinidad, 294 lots in the counties of St. George, Victoria, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. All lands to be given out by the State will be leased for 30 years with the option to renew for a further 30 years.

Both soft and direct loans are available to assist

beneficiaries to construct dwelling houses on the lots.

Senator Mottley said that proposals for the rectification of sewer plants was made by the tenders committee of the National Housing Authority (NHA). The committee, with the assistance of the Solid Waste Management Company was assessing proposals with the intention of awarding a contract next month.

Attending Monday's function were Mr. Canute Spencer, Chairman of the NHA; and NHA Board members Senator Anthony Jacelon, Minister for Tobago Affairs, Robin Montano, Hugo Parris, Lance Murray, Taran Seegobin and Cynthia St. Rose.

Mr. Spencer extended sympathy to the relatives of the fatal Republic weekend accident in Tobago.

Senator Mottley delivered the feature address at a ceremony held at Crown Point Hotel. Of the 92 persons earmarked to receive leases, 42 got the documents from Mrs. Elmina Clarke-Allen, Minister in the Ministry of Housing and Resettlement.

UNION WARNS TEXACO AGAINST REDUCING RETIREMENT AGE

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Mikey Mahabir]

[Text]

SAN FERNANDO:

THE OILFIELDS Workers' Trade Union (OWTU) President General George Weekes has warned Texaco against reducing the retirement age of workers from 65 to 60 years without consultation and agreement with the union.

The OWTU leader said the industrial contract signed in 1980 at the Ministry of Labour by the union and company in the presence of the Minister of Labour was a legally-registered document.

That contract called for retirement at age 65. Provision was also made for the union and company to meet in September 1983 to revise the contract, more so in the area of the pension plan.

If Texaco should go ahead and unilaterally reduce the retirement age from 65 to 60, he said, it would be illegal. The union would not stand idly and allow Texaco to do that, he added.

If what the union heard was true, that the company would start retiring workers from tomorrow in accordance with its proposal, then it would be doing so in violation of the industrial agreement, Mr. Weekes said.

He said he hoped Texaco was not thinking along those lines.

The union's general council met last Saturday and discussed the company's proposal regarding reduction of the retirement age and related matters.

The union is to hand the company a letter by this morning outlining its stand.

According to the company's September 15, 1982 letter to the OWTU regarding retirement at 60, the company wants the proposal to go into effect tomorrow.

Texaco said that if the union endorsed the plan, about 800 refinery workers would be eligible for retrenchment.

In the absence of an agreement with the OWTU, would Texaco go ahead with its plan? That is the question being asked as tension is increasing in the oil industry.

CSO: 3298/041

BRIEFS

WITHDRAWAL OF INJUNCTION--The injunction which Labour Minister Errol Mahabir filed against the Oilfields Workers Trade Union (OWTU) in the Industrial Court last month, was withdrawn yesterday when the matter came up for hearing. Solicitor General, Ms. Jean Permanand, appeared on behalf of the Minister yesterday and indicated that the Minister was no longer pursuing the matter since it had been referred to the Essential Services Division of the Court. Mr. Mahabir filed the injunction on August 23 to refrain the OWTU, Conrad Jaglal, Carl Simon and other employees of the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (TTEC) from taking further industrial action in the union's industrial dispute with TTEC. It was granted the same day. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 29 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3298/041

END